Newport Mercury.

"HOPE"

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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R.I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fortieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 42, I. O. of O. F., Herbert Kaull, Noble Grand; Perry B. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; John J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, American Mechanics, meets first and third Thursday evenings

...LODGE, No. 338, K. of H., Dictator, Edwin Nelson; Reporter, C. H. Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

...WOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Charles ...ford, Chancellor Commander; Daniel ... Ball, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

...DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. ...ills, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

First R. I. Regiment.

The First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers has started for the front, fully equipped for a long and active campaign. There are not many states that have sent as fine a body of young men into the field. Rhode Island has offered the flower of her youth, men who have left positions of trust and emolument to serve their country in her hour of need. Nor have they been despatched, as have volunteers from some other states, without uniforms or accoutrements and with scarcely any organization. The First Rhode Island is fully and adequately equipped. They have been put through daily drills at the state camp until they can perform ordinary evolutions as well as regular troops.

There are men in the ranks who have spent years in the militia companies of the state and the regiment is commanded by one of the best drill masters in the regular army, Colonel Charles W. Abbott. The Newport delegation is an especially fine body, especially those that went from the Newport Artillery, the best drilled organization in the state.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Wednesday afternoon the regiment broke camp at Quonset Point and boarded the steamers Day Star and Bay Queen for the trip to Providence. Upon their arrival there at 2:30 they made a short street parade before proceeding to the wharf to take the boat for New York. On every side they were greeted with cheer after cheer, and marched through solid lines of patriotic spectators cheering and waving American flags. The buildings along the line of march, and in fact all through the city, were covered with flags and bunting. Schools, factories and business houses were closed in order that all might see the regiment before its departure for the south.

The parade ended at the wharf at India Point where the troops embarked for New York. They go to Falls Church, Virginia, where they will be brigaded with other volunteer regiments before being ordered to move forward on Cuba or Porto Rico.

Colonel Powel's Gift.

Colonel John Hare Powel this week presented to the Grand Army Posts of this city a flag staff, which he had had placed on the park on Broadway where stands the soldiers and sailors' monument, and two national flags, one a large flag and one storm flag. In his letter to the Post Colonel Powel imposes but one condition, that the flags be properly cared for at all times and hoisted every day without fail, wind and weather permitting, during the present time of war.

The flag raising was held Thursday afternoon at six o'clock and, notwithstanding the moist atmospheric conditions, there was a large crowd present. The exercises were under the auspices of Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren Posts and consisted of patriotic selections by the Newport Band, an invocation by Rev. J. H. Allen, addresses by His Honor Mayor ...le and Rev. T. Calvin McClelland and the raising of the flag by Comrade James Sheehan of Lawton Post.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Its Observance in Newport by the Grand Army Posts—By the Hebrew Congregation.

On Monday, May 30, in accordance with their annual custom the Grand Army posts all over this broad land will decorate with flowers and flags the graves of their departed comrades. There can be no more beautiful and touching sentiment than that which pervades the ceremonies incident to Memorial Day and when those ceremonies have been concluded, most eloquently do the flagged and flower-decked mounds in the City of the Dead tell their own story. It is fitting that the flag for which these heroes fought and suffered and, in so many instances, died, should mark their last resting-place and it is a delicate tribute that the living pay to their dead comrades, that of placing floral offerings beside the flag each recurring Memorial Day.

The day in Newport will be observed with appropriate ceremonies by the local Grand Army posts. The exercises will be held in the afternoon. The line consisting of Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren posts, Warren Post Associates, with the Newport Artillery, Major Henry C. Stevens, Jr., as escort, headed by the Newport band, in command of Post Commander William O. Milne, with Past Department Commander Andrew K. McMahon as adjutant, will be formed on Washington square and march first to the soldiers and sailors' monument on Broadway, where the monument will be decorated; then to Channing Memorial church where the indoor exercises will take place. Mr. Overton G. Langley will preside over these ceremonies, Rev. J. H. Allen acting as chaplain of the day. The roll of honor will be read by Mr. George A. Pritchard and Rev. G. W. Cutter will deliver the oration. At the conclusion of these exercises the line will be re-formed and will march by Pelham, Spring, Franklin, Thames and Warner streets to the cemetery. After the graves of the deceased comrades have been decorated, the Newport Artillery will fire the usual salute, and the line being again re-formed will march by way of Warner and Gould streets to the soldiers and sailors' Monument where the salute to the flag will be given and the line will proceed down Broadway to Washington Square, where it will be dismissed.

In accordance with the custom of the past few years the school children will contribute flowers for the veterans' use, Clarke street school sending 10 baskets; Lenthal school, 70; Carey school, 40; Cranston avenue school, 82; Potter school, 54; Calvert school, 71; Coddington school, 100; Hazard Memorial school, 30; St. Mary's school, 50.

The members of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel will also observe the day with fitting ceremonies, holding a memorial service in the synagogue and decorating the grave of the patriot, Judah Touro, in the Jewish cemetery on Touro street. The Touro Cadets, the Sir Moses Montefiore Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Ladies' Hebrew Association of Providence, accompanied by a band and numbering about 200, will make an excursion to Newport to participate in the exercises. The visitors will be met by a delegation from the congregation Jeshuat Israel and, after a short street parade, escorted to the synagogue. Here the exercises will consist of the Opening Prayer; Afternoon Service; Opening the Ark; Prayer for the Government; "Star Spangled Banner," by the Band; Eulogy, by Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of New York; Prayer for the Departed Heroes; Reading of Psalm 09; Address by L. Napoleon Levy, of New York; Kadish, Alenoo; Adon Olam, (hymn by the choir); "America," by the band.

At the conclusion of these exercises, the Jewish cemetery will be visited. Rev. D. Baruch will make a few remarks and Hon. N. Taylor Phillips of New York will deliver an address, after which the school children will decorate the grave of Judah Touro and Miss Sarah Schreier will make an address. She will be followed by Capt. Charles Brown of the Touro cadets and at the conclusion of his remarks the cadets will also decorate Touro's grave. Miss Lilian Bearman, president of the Young Ladies' Hebrew Association of Providence will make an address. Hascabah for the repose of the soul of Judah Touro and others (Hebrew and English) will be said by Rev. Dr. Mendes and the exercises will conclude with Kadish by Rev. D. Baruch.

Notwithstanding the fact that the war and the preparations for it have seriously interfered with Newport's celebration of 'Lection, there will no doubt be the usual number of sons and daughters who make this annual visit to their native town.

The Bristol Naval Reserve Company had all their officers rejected by the physical examination on board the Constellation, yet the company does not propose to leave the service on that account.

Mr. Roland King has been in New York this week.

Naval Reserves in the Service.

Last Saturday afternoon the Newport company of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion reported on board the Constellation in accordance with orders to take their physical examination preparatory to enlistment, Ensign W. H. Carry was in command of the company and was the only commissioned officer that accompanied the detachment. Thirty-one men appeared for examination and of this number six were rejected for physical disabilities. After the examination the men returned to their homes until Monday morning, when, in company with the Providence detachment, they marched to the Training Station to report for duty.

The Providence contingent arrived on the nine o'clock train having three officers and twenty-four men. They were met at the depot by the Newport Company and escorted to the island, where all but two passed a successful examination and were enrolled in the United States service for one year unless sooner discharged. The officers in command of the company were Lieutenant George H. Elsewald, Lieutenant (junior grade) L. F. Burroughs, and Ensign Laurie F. Talbot. Commander Little and Lieutenant Lawton were at the depot to meet them as the train pulled in.

The next detachment to arrive was from Bristol under the command of Lieutenant George W. Snydam. They arrived by train Tuesday morning and marched directly to the Constellation where the first step in enlisting was the physical examination. This proved disastrous as all three officers were rejected and returned to their homes the same day. The number of men that successfully passed the examination was twenty-seven.

The East Providence Company which has been organized less than a month came in on the train Wednesday morning, clad in civilian dress, and proceeded to the Training Station where they were examined. Three officers and forty three men passed successfully. This brings the total strength of the battalion to nine officers and 122 men. On Wednesday the staff officers underwent the physical examination and Navigator Lawton passed successfully but Paymaster R. Lincoln Lippitt, a brother of ex Governor Lippitt, was rejected owing to heart trouble. This was a severe blow both to himself and to his many friends in the battalion for he has been one of the most enthusiastic and efficient officers.

Lieutenant Charles E. Lawton, who has been in charge of the armory here since the mustering in began, reported for duty on the Constellation on Thursday. The rejection of the three Bristol officers makes a shortage in the number on board and Mr. Marshall W. Hall, formerly lieutenant in command of the Newport, Company may re-enter the service.

Lieutenant Harry G. Wilks has tendered his resignation as commander of the Newport company and it will be accepted as soon as a man can be found to take his place, although Commander Little has urged him to withdraw it.

The P. C. C. Entertains.

The members of the Powhattan Cycle Club held a most enjoyable ladies' night at their club rooms Wednesday evening. A delightful musical programme was rendered and whist enjoyed, the prize winners in the latter being Mrs. J. H. Barney, Jr., and Mr. Gardner Glynn, while the consolations fell to Miss Maude Brainerd and Mr. Frank Barkinshaw. Refreshments were served and all voted success. The committee to whom much credit is due were Messrs. George Parrott, Everett Greason, Herman Frasch, James North, John Powers and W. S. Bailey, Jr.

The Newport Directory.

The canvassers for the city directory commenced their annual round this week, gathering information for this year's issue. The same men are doing the work who have been employed here in former years, and they are employed by the same firm, Messrs. Sampson, Murdock & Co., of Boston and Providence. The reputation of the book for excellence and accuracy will be maintained as heretofore.

Dewey Club.

The Second Ward club has changed its name and will hereafter be known as the Dewey Club. Its officers are P. B. Burke, president; William Weiner, vice president; J. E. Sullivan, treasurer; J. E. Owens, financial secretary; George Roderick, recording secretary.

Wednesday afternoon while waiting on Long wharf to get fish from the fishermen as they were shipping it, a young son of Mr. Edward W. Gilman fell overboard. He was rescued by Watchman Longlin and two fishermen and sent home.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Taggart of New York have arrived at "Mapleside" for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown have opened their cottage for the season.

A Golden Wedding.

A large and most unusual gathering took place Monday evening, May twenty-third, at "Seven Pines" the home of Elisha C. Peckham, one of the older residents of Middletown, where Mr. Peckham and his wife celebrated their wedding anniversary.

A golden wedding, always a rare event, was particularly so in this case, for the family comprises twelve children, eleven of whom are living, twenty-five grandchildren, twenty-three of whom are living, and two great-grandchildren, the entire family being fifty-one, certainly an exceptional number. The reception was given upon the lawn, beneath a large awning, rugs being laid and an arbor formed of apple boughs, and flowers framed by an arch of green bearing in golden figures the dates 1848-1898. In front of this hung a large marriage bell of golden blossoms. The exercises were opened by the marching of all the grand-children carrying a rope of yellow and white bunting followed by the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham all singing, "The merry golden wedding," a song composed by one of the family for this occasion, the children separating in a semi-circle as they approached the arbor. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. R. S. Moore, pastor of the M. E. Church followed by an address of welcome and congratulations by the Rev. H. M. Stone of the Berkeley Memorial after which general congratulations were given. Mrs. Geo. E. Perry of Bristol, then read an original poem which was thoroughly enjoyed. Several other original selections in prose and verse were given by members of the family interspersed by the general singing of old melodies and several vocal solos by one of the family who was gotten up as a darky. General remarks and a social time were followed by the serving of refreshments. As the darkness settled there was a general adjournment to the house where dancing was indulged in until a late hour in the spacious kitchen. In one of the other rooms the elder people gathered to listen to remarks made by the Rev. John S. Peckham of Providence, John B. Dimon of Newport and others. There was also instrumental music and several original selections were read. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham received many very nice gifts, chief among them being a handsome gold watch to each of them from the children and grandchildren. There was also a china dinner service of blue and gold, a handsome rocking chair, nearly forty dollars in gold and various other articles in china, gold, and glassware.

The invitations numbered nearly two hundred, most of whom were present, many coming from Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts. The affair is one to be long remembered by those who had the privilege of attending for one will seldom see two people in more perfect health and contentment of mind than were those two who have lived so long and so happily together and who have raised such a fine large family to perpetuate an honorable name.

Schooner Ashore.

The schooner William Rice, Captain Maddock, of Rockland, Me., loaded with 1770 barrels of lime, which went ashore on Sandy Point, Block Island, Tuesday afternoon, was gotten off early Wednesday morning by the exertions of Capt. A. M. Littlefield and the crew of the New Shoreham Life Saving Station. In floating the vessel they were obliged to throw 1000 barrels of lime overboard. The strain on the hull in going ashore had set the schooner to leaking, and upon request of Capt. Maddock Capt. Littlefield accompanied him up the sound in his surf boat so as to be handy in case of accident. Capt. Littlefield took a boat's crew consisting of C. P. and W. Rose, M. C. Littlefield and David Mitchell. During the passage up they had a narrow escape from fire caused by the slacking of the lime. This fire they extinguished. Capt. Littlefield left the schooner off the Race and started for home, via New London.

A Sad Case.

The body of Mrs. Mary A. Bond was found by Officer Tobin floating in the water off "Vinland," Ochre Point, Wednesday morning. Mrs. Bond, who was the wife of Mr. George Bond, coachman for Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, had been in poor health for some time and on Monday night she left her home shortly after six o'clock. When she failed to return that evening fears were entertained for her safety and her husband notified the police of the fact. Immediately upon discovering the body, Officer Tobin telephoned to the police station and the ambulance was despatched. Medical Examiner Stewart rendered a verdict of suicide and the remains were removed to the residence of the woman's husband on Coggeshall avenue. Mrs. Bond was fifty-five years of age.

The two new street cars are now in use on the line and are creating general satisfaction among patrons and employees alike.

ELECTION PROGRAMME.

262d Anniversary.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
May 27, 1898.

Upon arrival of the boat from Providence on Monday afternoon next, with His Excellency, Governor Dyer, and members of the General Assembly, they will be received with the usual salute by the Newport Artillery Company and will be escorted to the Governor's headquarters, as follows:

Major Henry C. Stevens, Jr., in command of the line.
Lieut. Andrew J. DeBlois, Adjutant.
Platoon of Police.
Newport Band.
Newport Artillery Company, Captain J. D. Richardson commanding, special escort to commander-in-chief.
His Excellency Elisha Dyer, Brigadier Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, Adjutant General, James Anthony High Sheriff Newport County, Lieut. John H. Stacy of Newport Artillery Company.
Personal and General staff officers.
Orderlies with state colors.

The procession will move over the following route: Thames street to Touro, up Touro to Spring, along Spring to Pelham, up Pelham to Governor's Headquarters to Aquidneck House.

Tuesday.

On Tuesday next will be held the inauguration of the State Government for the current political year. At 9 o'clock in the morning the line will form on Pelham street in front of the Aquidneck House and His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, the other General officers of the state, with the members of the General Assembly will be escorted to the State House as follows:

Major Henry C. Stevens Jr., in command of the line.
Lieut. A. J. DeBlois, Adjutant.
Platoon of Police.
Newport Band.
Newport Artillery Co., Captain J. D. Richardson.
Governor Elisha Dyer, Brigadier General Frederic M. Sackett, Adjutant General, James Anthony, Sheriff Newport County, John H. Stacy of Newport Artillery Co.
General and Personal Staff officers.
Orderlies with State colors.
Lieut. Governor and other General officers of the State.
Chaplain of the day of the Senate Rev. Dr. C. G. Gillatt.
Chaplain of the day of the House Rev. R. S. Moore.
Members-elect of the General Assembly.

The procession will move down Pelham street to Thames, up Thames, to the parade, up the parade to the State House.

Afternoon.

Major Henry C. Stevens, Jr., in command of the line.
Lieut. A. J. DeBlois Adjutant.
Platoon of Police.
Newport Band.
Newport Artillery Co., Capt. J. D. Richardson.
Carriage containing Governor Elisha Dyer, Adjutant General Frederic M. Sackett, Sheriff James Anthony, Lieut. John H. Stacy.
Personal Staff in carriages.
Orderlies with flags.
General staff in carriages.
Carriage containing Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, General Treasurer, Attorney General.
Members of the General Assembly.

Route of March: down parade to Thames street, down Thames to Young, up Young to Bowery, up Bowery to Bellevue avenue, along Bellevue avenue to Kay street, along Kay to Everett, down Everett to Broadway, along Broadway to Spring street, down Spring to Pelham, up Pelham to the Aquidneck House, where the line will be dismissed.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Sheriff.

A Memorial to Prof. Fay.

A movement is on foot to raise a fund to be used in purchasing a bronze memorial tablet to be placed on the wall of the Naval Academy Chapel in memory of the late Professor William Wirt Fay, who for thirty-seven years was an instructor at the Academy. On account of the number who wish to contribute, it is suggested that subscriptions be limited to $1. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of Commander Charles M. Thomas, Professors N. M. Terry, Paul J. Dashiell and H. Marion, Chaplain H. H. Clark and Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon. Professor A. N. Brown is secretary and Mr. Nevett Steele, treasurer.

Mrs. Dowling's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Dowling, widow of Daniel Dowling and mother of Rev. Father Austin Dowling, was held at St. Mary's church Tuesday morning. The requiem mass was sung by Rev. P. A. Cronan of St. Mary's church, assisted by Rev. John Sullivan, Rev. Peter Malone and Rev. J. C. Tennian. There were twenty-nine priests in the sanctuary and the body of the church was filled with friends of the deceased. The bearers were John Collon, William J. Walsh, Luke Fagan, Kyran Phelen, John Martin, F. P. Lynch, Frank Nuss and Michael Butler.

The U. S. S., Hist, formerly yacht Thespia, arrived at Newport Sunday morning for the Rhode Island Naval Reserves, who are enlisting in the navy for coast patrol duty. She is a rakish looking craft, carrying a signal mast and mounting five guns. Her appearance is quite pleasing to the reserves. She is comparatively new, having been built in Philadelphia in 1895, and is quite speedy. She is commanded by Lieut Ingersoll. Altogether she has the appearance of being a very desirable craft for the work.

An invalid pension has been granted to Thomas H. Lawton, late Co. G, 4th R. I. Volunteers, for $6 per month with back pay from Dec. 16th, 1897, to March 4, 1898, through the efforts of Mr. G. I. Spencer, 66 Bridge street this city.

Mrs. Wm. R. Hunter has been in Boston this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. H. Prince.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barger have arrived for the season.

Death of Rev. Dr. Magill.

The community was shocked on Thursday of this week to learn that late Wednesday evening news had been received here of the death in New York of Rev. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity church. Dr. Magill had been in poor health for a number of years and about two years ago visited Europe in the hope of recovering his health. His hopes were realized to a certain extent, but during the past few months he had failed rapidly and a few weeks ago went to New York, where it was hoped and believed that an operation would result in his restoration to health. The operation was successful and very encouraging reports as to his condition were received up to the early part of this week, when a relapse took place which ended fatally on Wednesday night.

Dr. Magill was born in Montreal sixty-six years ago, and graduated from Bishops' College at Lenoxville, Province of Quebec. He was ordained to the ministry in Montreal, and was rector of a church at Drummondville, Canada, going thence to Chicago. He left the West on account of his health, and was for several years rector of St. Paul's Church, Wickford. He was called to the rectorship of Trinity Church in 1876, to succeed Rev. I. P. White, D. D. He was an eloquent preacher and a faithful worker and won the esteem not only of his parish, but of the community at large as well.

He served on the Public school committee from January, 1880 to January, 1882, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined a lodge in Montreal. He leaves a widow and eight children.

The vestry of Trinity church held a meeting Thursday afternoon and passed the following resolutions of respect, which were telegraphed to Dr. Magill's family in New York:

In the removal of the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D., from his earthly service as Rector of this Parish, sorrow is brought to many homes, and it is with bowed heads and saddened hearts the Vestry of Trinity Church puts upon its records the following minutes:

A little more than twenty-two years ago, Dr. Magill came to us as our pastor and guide. During all this long period he has been the friend and helper of all—rejoicing with those who rejoiced and sorrowing with those who were heavy laden. A generation has come, and a generation has gone, and to all, with rejoicing and compassion he has ministered the offices of the church.

As a member of the Standing Committee, for many years, he rendered valuable services to the diocese; recognition of which was shown by his repeatedly being chosen as its representative in the General Convention. There his abilities were further recognized, and he served on important committees of the church at large.

His devotion to his life's work, yet his perfect willingness to make all his plans subservient to his Master's will, is shown in his own words written three days before submitting himself to the ordeal which has proved fatal—"The probability, with God's good help, of renewed health and vigor for my work, is the great encouragement which fortifies me; and on the other hand, the conviction that if He has no more work for me to do here on earth, He may (all unworthy as I am) have other service for me higher up, makes the ordeal seem less intolerable."

To his family we desire to express our deepest sympathy, and pray that "Our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts, and establish you in every good word and work."

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of these resolutions and also a copy for the press.

WILLIAM J. COZZENS,
Clerk of the Vestry.

It was the earnest wish of Trinity parish that the remains be brought to this city and interred beside those of Dr. White in the churchyard, but in accordance with the wish of the deceased, the interment will be in the family burial ground in Canada.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Michael Dynan has sold to John and Richard Dynan his one-third interest in the John Dynan estate on Warner street, measuring 43 feet front by 100 feet deep.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season the store No. 121 Bellevue avenue, in the "Berkeley Building" to Messrs. Leby & Calahan of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown for the summer season to William D. Lewis of Philadelphia, the cottage recently erected by Charles J. Mauran on the east shore of Conanicut Island, opposite Gould Island.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the house on Greene Lane in Jamestown for James Collins to L. S. Johnston.

The members of Chas. E. Lawton and of Gen. G. K. Warren Posts, G. A. R., will hold their annual memorial services at the First M. E. church tomorrow evening. The annual sermon will be preached by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. H. Allen, who is a veteran of the war and a member of Charles E. Lawton Post. No member of either post has died during the past year, but the usual service will be conducted by the posts in memory of the dead of other years.

First Rhode Island Regiment.

In view of the fact that so much adverse criticism has been heard as to the failure of Rhode Island to rush her regiment to the United States Government, notwithstanding the fact that the regiment was unequipped, not drilled and wholly unprepared for the duties of war, the information contained in the following communication is well-timed and those who have heretofore spent their leisure in abusing the state authorities for their dilatoriness may now congratulate themselves that they are inhabitants of a state which, when it sends men to war sends them prepared for war, its hardships and its exigencies, ready to take the field at once without waiting for anything but orders.

A visitor at Camp Dyer on Saturday, in a communication to one of our contemporaries, says:—"Saturday afternoon at Camp Dyer I witnessed the most impressive ceremony that has been held in Rhode Island in more than a quarter of a century; I beheld a spectacle even more grand and thrilling than I had anticipated; that of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, splendidly equipped, marching in review before their commander-in-chief, led by Col. Abbot, whose remarkable achievement of forming a regiment, well drilled and having every appearance of seasoned troops, made one's heart swell with pride, one's face flush with emotion, at the thought of what willing and earnest men had accomplished in less than four weeks' time. Rhode Islanders may well be proud of their First Regiment of Volunteers. From Col. Abbot, a man whose every word and action is that of a soldier, a gentleman and a man to be loved and admired by officers and privates alike—from the colonel of the regiment down to the last man mustered in as a private, one sees in this, our first volunteer regiment, a body of men whom we can trust to carry our national and state colors to glory, whether it be a glorious victory or a glorious defeat.

Rhode Island's full quota of men has been mustered into service, fully equipped and well prepared for whatever duty awaits them. The first state in the union to turn over its quota of troops to its department commander in that condition! Should not every Rhode Islander be proud of and glory in the efficiency of its executive who brought about this result, coupled with the aid of the men who came forward to be enrolled in their country's service?

Who called the men "hobos, tramps, adventurers?" Who said Rhode Island was behind every other state in the union in answering her country's call? One sees in the ranks of this regiment faces long familiar in every infantry company of the Rhode Island militia. Men chosen from every company in the state, and many are not there who would have been had they been needed, or could they have passed the rigorous examination required by the government of the United States. All honor then to our First regiment!

Is there any who will now say that our state officials have not done their full duty in a thoroughly capable and efficient manner?

Rhode Island! The first state to turn over its full quota of troops completely equipped and already for duty! Well may we be proud that such is the case. Well may we be proud of the marvelous transformation of a body of raw recruits into that of as fine a regiment as will be seen in all the volunteer army of the United States.

All honor to them, and to those who have brought about such a gratifying result.

As a citizen of Rhode Island I am more than ever proud of my state, and after all perhaps I should have sympathy instead of angry feelings for those who have been villifying and endeavoring to retard that which in spite of all that has been said and printed has been accomplished, for truly the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers must verily have heaped hot coals of fire on their heads. * * *

A Good Idea.

Similar arrangements to those below in use in the city of Providence as reported by the News of that city would be very acceptable to the majority of the residents of Newport. Our system of street sprinkling, especially on Thames street, is far from being a success. The News says:

Commissioner of Public Works Smith is about to pay a great deal of attention to street sprinkling, and, in order to keep himself well informed and the law enforced, he has appointed William B. Reynolds inspector. It is not only the men who operate street sprinklers who will come under the argus eye of Mr. Reynolds, but also those who water the streets from the sidewalks by means of a hose.

It is claimed by the public works department that it is easy enough to put on a spray that will lay the dust without converting it into mud an inch deep and washing the top dressing off. Failure to comply with the ordinance, it is stated, will be followed by prosecution, a penalty being provided for excessive watering. Residents of Angell, Benefit and Broad streets have already been notified.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Viall, of Auburn, celebrated their silver wedding last Monday evening. A large number of guest were present from this city. Mr. Viall is the deputy warden at the state's prison.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman has arrived at her cottage on Victoria avenue for the season.

Mr. Arthur H. Popple and Mr. Samuel B. Kesson are spending a few days in New York.

Chaplain Rose has reported for duty at the Training Station.

Col. Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr., has returned from Chicago.

SAMPSON'S CAPTAINS.

Every One of Them a Battle Tried Fighting Man.

SOME THINGS THEY HAVE DONE.

How Watson Won Promotion Under Farragut and Why Captain Evans Walks With a Limp—Stories of the Men Who Command the Big Monitors.

The captains who sail with Admiral Sampson are all fighting captains, although only one of them happens to wear a nickname to that effect. But every of them is a mere theorist or one who has had his baptism of fire, heard the screech of hostile shells and smelled burning powder.

Few nations can say as much for the men who command so great a division



CAPTAIN F. E. CHADWICK.

of their navies as that now under Sampson's orders. Of course there is a reason for this. With the exception of the Japanese and the Chinese, we Americans have done about all the sea fighting that has been done during the last half of the century. During our civil war we rose to a point where had we so desired we could have ruled the seas. In point of fact, a little more than 30 years ago we were supreme on the ocean.

Those same men who learned the lesson then are very much alive today, not all of them, but enough to go around. They are chief in command on the quarter decks of our warships. Not only have they the courage of their race, but they have the wisdom of experience to guide their valor. Spain has no such men. Neither has England, Russia, France or Germany so many men who can be said to have had actual experience in sea fighting.

So it is not mere jingoism which prompts us to put our faith in Sampson and his fighting captains. We know they are battle tried, every one. We do not have to guess whether or not they have the kind of courage which takes a calm brain, clear eyes and steady muscles into action.

There is Commodore Watson, for instance, whom Sampson left in charge of the blockading squadron when he went scouting for the Spanish fleet and stopped to give the Spanish gunners at San Juan an object lesson in Yankee marksmanship.

When Farragut started to run past the Confederate forts below New Orleans one April day in 1862, an incident occurred which is of some interest to us even at this late day. Just as the flagship, the good old Hartford, was opposite Fort St. Philip and only a few hundred yards distant, the 9 inch guns of the land batteries roared out a vicious welcome.

One of the effects of their fire was to cut away the mainsail sheet brace. It was something which must be repaired at once. The order was given to go aloft, but with the iron hail rattling through the Hartford's rigging it seemed certain death. The old Jackies paused, as well they might, seeing the yards cut into splinters at every round. Meantime the Hartford was swinging round, bow toward the fort.

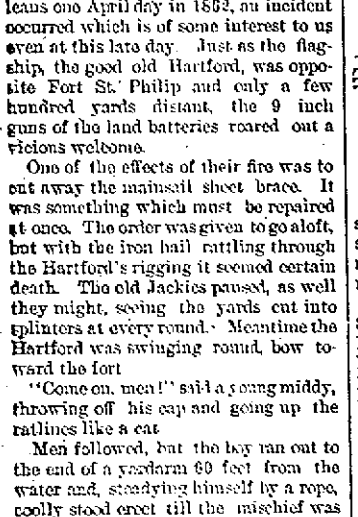
"Come on, men!" said a young middy, throwing off his cap and going up the ratlines like a cat.

Men followed, but the boy ran out to the end of a yardarm 60 feet from the water and, steadying himself by a rope, coolly stood erect till the mischief was repaired.

One-third of the men were killed or wounded in the work.

Then the lad went below and, touching his cap, said to the admiral, "All clear, sir!"

The midshipman who did that was John Crittenden Watson, and from that



CAPTAIN R. C. TAYLOR.

hour his advance in the navy was rapid. Within a month he was made ensign and "promoted 30 numbers" for gallantry in action.

"Mark my words," said Farragut, speaking of the incident, "if we have another war this boy Watson will distinguish himself."

Commodore Watson was only 18 when he inspired Farragut's prophetic words, having been graduated from Annapolis in 1860 at the age of 17. It was just a year later when Sampson himself was blown up with the Patapsco while obeying Farragut's order to clear Charleston harbor of torpedoes.

It was while Dewey was fighting under Farragut that he learned those tactics which he employed so effectively in Manilla bay. Watson continued on the Hartford until 1864, and he was the young lieutenant who lashed the grim old admiral to the rigging as Farragut damned the torpedoes and steamed into Mobile bay.

As for "Fighting Bob" Evans, every one knows that he well deserves the title, although it is one which causes him no little embarrassment, for he is withal a modest man. On one of the many occasions when Captain Evans was asked to tell how he earned the sobriquet he made this characteristic reply:

"I do not like the subject," he said. "I never courted that kind of distinction in the service. I am simply a captain in the navy. I am no more of a fighter and no more entitled to that title than any other officer."

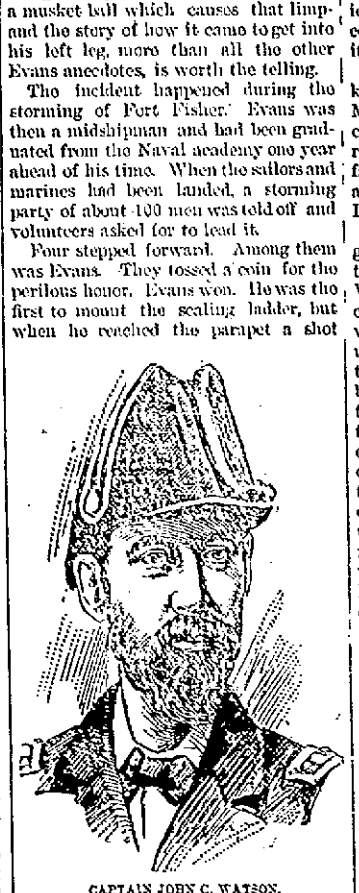
Was not that spoken like a true hero?

Probably because of his nickname and on account of sundry sulphurous epigrams which from time to time have been ascribed to him and which, by the way, have vastly tickled the American funny bone, Evans is the best known man of his rank in the navy. The most popular of these Evansisms was made more than a year before the blowing up of the Maine and was that one in which he declared that if he could be turned loose on the Spaniards he would soon make Spanish the court language of hades, or words to that effect.

Although the portraits of Captain Evans make him appear boyish, he really looks every one of the 56 years which have passed since he first saw the light in Virginia. On the bronzed, smoothly shaven face there are fine lines which the photographer rubs out. But he is a robust, vigorous man. As he paces the quarter deck of the Iowa he walks with a slight limp. It is not rheumatism, but a musket ball which causes that limp and the story of how it came to get into his left leg, more than all the other Evans anecdotes, is worth the telling.

The incident happened during the storming of Fort Fisher. Evans was then a midshipman and had been graduated from the Naval academy one year ahead of his time. When the sailors and marines had been landed, a storming party of about 100 men was told off and volunteers asked for to lead it.

Four stepped forward. Among them was Evans. They tossed a coin for the perilous honor. Evans won. He was the first to mount the scaling ladder, but when he reached the parapet a shot



CAPTAIN JOHN C. WATSON.

struck him in one knee, and he fell inside the works, a bleeding captive. The next day Fort Fisher fell and the young middy was recaptured.

In command of another of Admiral Sampson's big battleships is Captain Henry C. Taylor, who is a brother-in-law of "Fighting Bob." Taylor is a New Yorker and left the Naval academy in 1868 in good time to take a hand in the numerous sea fights which the north Atlantic blockading squadron engaged in during the last two years of the civil war.

Captain French E. Chadwick of the flagship New York is a West Virginian, and he, too, left Annapolis just in time to see active service. He comes of a notable family, in whose history there are traditions of patriotism and whose members have never failed to be in the front of the fighting when their country called them. He was born in Morgantown and entered the Naval academy in 1861. He was therefore a lad when Captain Evans was distinguishing himself in the south. The New York's commander has filled many important posts in the naval service and is a thoroughly self contained type of officer. He was serving in London as naval attache of the American embassy when ordered home and given the command of the flagship.

Captain Nicoll Ludlow of the grim looking monitor Terror graduated in the same class with Captain Taylor. He took part in several engagements in southern waters and at the close of the war was assigned to the ironclad Monadnock when she made her famous passage from New York to San Francisco. The captains of three of the new double turreted monitors, in fact, were classmates. Captain Purnell F. Harrington of the Puritan and Charles J. Barclay of the Amphitrite left Annapolis with Ludlow in 1863; so you see they know each other fairly well.

Yes, it is safe to say that Sampson's captains are all fighting men, and we are perfectly safe in pinning our faith to them even if their recent performances had not added to their laurels. They are the kind of men who smile when they fight, and a smiling fighter, as every one knows, is the most dangerous foe.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Her Victory.

Mabel—"I gained a great victory over myself today."

Madge—"How did you do it, dear?"

Mabel—"I was passing plate-glass windows all day and I never looked at my reflection in any of them."

There are more public holidays in Honolulu than in any other city in the world.

PHILIPPINES'S RULER.

THE MAN WHO IS TO GOVERN OUR POSSESSIONS IN THE ORIENT.

Major General Merritt Began His Career as a Dashing Cavalry Officer—His Duties In the Far East—A Big Troop Transport.

The acquisition of Manilla and the sending of an expedition for relief and occupation open up a new era of activity and usefulness for Major General Wesley E. Merritt, who a few months ago was making plans for his approaching retirement, which will occur in



MAJOR GENERAL WESLEY E. MERRITT.

just two years. But a whole lot may happen in two years, and the coming 24 months promise to be brimful of new experiences for General Merritt in his capacity as military governor of the Philippines.

The office of military governor of a conquered land is one which few American army officers have had an opportunity to fill, for the simple reason that we have seldom if ever acquired any territory that way. At all times it is an office of great trust, for the authority of a military governor is most autocratic not only over the forces under his command, but over the civilians inhabiting the country so governed.

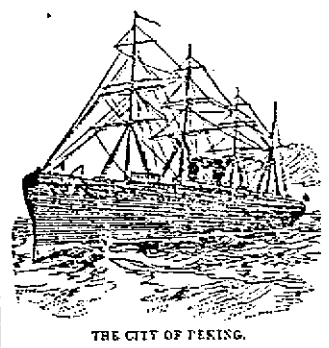
It is somewhat difficult for those who know the sedate, dignified and portly Major General Merritt of today to conceive of him as the dashing, brilliant, reckless young cavalry officer who won fame during the close of the civil war and added to it a few years later as an Indian fighter.

Merritt was one of a quartet of "boy generals." Custer, MacKenzie and Upton were the other three. They were all West Pointers, and in many instances classmates of their antagonists. Merritt was the senior of the quartet and graduated in 1860. During the first years of the war he got no higher than captain, but two days before Gettysburg Captain Merritt, who had attracted the attention of his superiors by reason of his quick military perception and thorough knowledge of the availabilities of the cavalry arm, was nominated brigadier general. He mounted the star on the very day, July 1, 1863, when Buford's columns, suddenly pushing out westward from Gettysburg, unexpectedly ran up against the advance brigades of General A. P. Hill. Merritt was given the reserve cavalry command.

From that day his fortune was assured. He fought a division under the eye and command of General Sheridan at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. Sheridan showed what he thought of his young subordinate's ability and conduct when he named Merritt for the brevet of major general, which was given him. General Merritt has six brevets, all for "gallant and meritorious service." He soon became one of Sheridan's most trusted and efficient officers. It was Merritt who, almost unaided, fought the great fights at Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill.

After the war he went west and engaged in the Indian fighting that made the seventies and early eighties memorable. It was he who in 1876 headed off the hostile Cheyennes who were trying to effect a junction with the Sioux in their great depredations of that year. It was Merritt who had charge of the famous Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions later. He saw riot duty in Omaha in the railroad riots of 1877.

After that he had command of the troops that went to the relief of the sol-



THE CITY OF PEKING.

diers besieged at Milk Creek by the hostile Utes. Next he was superintendent of the West Point academy, and since then he has commanded various posts, mostly department places, at different stages of promotion. His last command was that of the department of the east with headquarters at Governors island, which post he took on General Miles' promotion. In the fated Philippines his word will be law and he may yet end his service fighting for his country, although it is to be hoped that he will come back safe and sound.

The City of Peking, which has been chartered as one of the transports for the Manilla expedition, is a big and roomy liner capable of accommodating two whole regiments of troops. The Peking was built by John Roach & Sons. She is 435 feet long, 48 feet wide, and has 43 feet depth of hold. The Peking was put in the China trade in 1875, and on Feb. 22 last completed her hundredth round trip.

S. R. MACDONALD.

When Woman Hates.

Lucretia—"I should hate to be two-faced."

Lulu—"I should think you would, especially if your other face was anything like the one I see."—Yonkers Statesman.

All the towns of Sweden are connected by telephones owned by the government.

Waterproof.

Waiter (who has spilled the contents of a water bottle over a guest)—"Shall I get you a napkin?"

Guest—"I think you had better get me a mackintosh."—Truth.

During the last century one hundred lakes in the Tyrol have subsided and disappeared.

HE CAN TAKE A RISK.

WHY COMMODORE SCHLEY COMMANDS THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Career of the Franklin Midshipman Who Still Likes a Joke—How He Dashed Into the Arctic to the Rescue of the Greely Expedition.

When Winfield Scott Schley was in command of the government expedition which in 1884 was sent to the rescue of Greely and his men, who were dying of starvation far up toward the north pole, the good ships Thetis, Bear and Alert were given some of the hardest knocks that stout oaken hulls ever survived. Many a time on that heroic dash into the arctics did the men on the relief expedition think that their last hour had come, but still Schley led them on. Sometimes it would be into a narrow passage between towering icebergs and sometimes into places where no clear water at all could be seen ahead.

"Don't you think it is risky to go in there?" asked a captain on one of these occasions.

"There are times, sir, when it is necessary to take risks," said Commodore Schley. "This is one of those times."

That is the kind of man whom the navy department picked out to command the flying squadron when it was thought that the Spanish fleet might appear any day off our coast. The American people admire a man who is not afraid to take a big risk occasionally.

Winfield Scott Schley is a native of Maryland. He lacks but one year of being 60 years old, but you would not imagine him to be a day over 45. He is tall and straight, not so slim as he used to be, but still full of vigor. His mustache and imperial are iron gray and there are deep crow's feet at the corners of his eyes, but they are laughter lines, for Commodore Schley is one of the best natured and most jovial officers in the navy.

Although he still likes a joke he has of course outgrown the frankishness which caused him to be graduated from Annapolis at the foot of his class. That was in 1860. A month or two later he made his first cruise. With a dozen other midshipmen he was assigned to the old frigate Niagara, which was sent to take back to Japan the mikado's first



COMMODORE SCHLEY.

embassy to this country. It was Midshipman Schley who made the trip as lively as possible for the Japanese attendants. It was Schley who got rid of the monkeys which the embassadors bought on the way over. He did it by greasing their tails in the slush bucket and then driving them aloft. Of course their tails slipped from the ropes and they fell overboard.

When he returned from that cruise, he found the civil war in full swing. He was promoted to the grade of master and assigned to the west gulf blockading squadron. He saw considerable service in the operations on the Mississippi river. He was engaged in and successfully operated with field batteries and subsequently in all engagements which led up to the capture of Port Hudson.

He was engaged in several skirmishes and in cutting out under heavy fire two schooners occupied in supplying the Confederates. For this he was honorably mentioned in special orders.

He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862 and served in southern waters, doing effective service, for which he was honorably mentioned, until 1864. From then until 1866 he was attached to the steam gunboat Wateree as executive officer and served in her on the Pacific station. He suppressed an insurrection among the Chinese coolies in the Chinchi islands in 1864, and during the revolution in San Salvador a year later landed 100 men to protect the United States consulate and the custom house.

He was commissioned lieutenant commander in July, 1866, on his return from the Pacific station, and for the next three years was assigned to duty at the Naval academy. He served on the Asiatic station in the Benicia and participated in the attack upon and the complete overthrow of the forces defending the forts on the Salu river in Korea in 1871.

He was commissioned commander in 1874. During the next five years he served on the north and south Atlantic stations and the west coast of Africa.

Then he volunteered for the Greely relief expedition, which gained him a gold medal from congress and promotion.

When the cruiser Baltimore was put in commission, Commodore Schley was placed in command of her. It was during this time he carried back to Stockholm, Sweden, the remains of the late John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor. The king of Sweden presented him with a gold medal. He was in command of the Baltimore during the complications and trouble at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891, when several American sailors were stoned by a mob. He speedily settled the trouble and was thanked by the navy department.

It is late in his career that the chance to do real fighting with a fine fleet at his command has presented itself, but the man who was not afraid of icebergs in 1884 may be depended upon to dispose of all the Spaniards he can find in 1898.

FRANCIS B. TALBERT.

No Need of Peeking In.

"The eyes," he said, in a fine burst of poetic eloquence, "are the windows of the soul."

"So I have heard," she replied, "but"

"But what?" he urged, as she hesitated.

"You needn't try to sit so close to me just because I happen to be a little near-sighted."—Chicago News.

"How's that you haven't any



Ivorine Washing Powder but recommend something else.... No thank you I want "Ivorine" *or nothing* and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does." *Strong words but fair ones*..... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!

You get a cake of pure white Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. S. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.

PRIZES AND PRIZE COURTS.

How the Spoils of a Captured Enemy's Ship Are Apportioned.

Any ship of the enemy may be made a prize on the high seas, even though it belongs to private citizens.

The question of the legality of prizes taken is settled by a specially organized prize court.

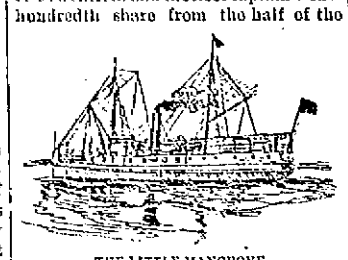
The prize court now in session at Key West is composed of three judges appointed by the president.

The sentence of the prize court is conclusive upon all the world. The original owners of a prize seized and condemned have no appeal from its decisions.

One-half of the value of all prizes captured by the navy goes to the government.

One-twentieth of one-half the value of all prizes captured goes to the commander of the fleet to which the captors belong.

After deducting the fleet commander's twentieth and the fleet captain's one-hundredth share from the half of the



THE LITTLE MANGROVE.

[Alone and unaided the "Baby of the Navy" captured the great armed steamship Panama, worth about $50,000.]

prize reserved to the captors the remainder goes to the men and officers of the capturing ships, being divided among them in proportion to the amount of their regular pay.

All vessels of the navy within signaling distance of the vessel, or vessels making a capture and ready to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize.

When a vessel is captured, the commanding officer of the vessel making the capture is required to put her in charge of a prize officer and crew to take her into port.

If a captured vessel and cargo are not taken for the use of the government, in which case the captors are paid their due share by the government, the prize is sold at auction.

The 5 inch gun is the largest to which rapid fire action has been applied in the United States navy. With a gun of greater caliber one man could not easily handle the cartridge.

A Ring 300 Years Old.

Mr. S. H. Waller sees the list of old relics in the possession of other men in the county and knocks 'em all clean out with a ring that has a history extending back over three hundred years. The ring in question is a plain gold one, with the following engraved inside:—"John Waller, ob. Septem' 5th, 1754, A. E. 53, 6." Though the inscription in the ring only shows it to be one hundred and forty-four years old, yet Mr. Waller has documents in his possession which show that the ring was owned first by Sir Edmund Waller, the English poet, who was a royalist in England when Cromwell assumed the protectorate, and was compelled to flee for his life, being an adherent of Charles I., who placed the ring on his finger, from which three other rings were made, and of which that now in possession of Mr. S. H. Waller is one.—Glasgow (Ky.) News.

A Millionaire Road Supervisor.

The election of A. J. Cassatt for Road Supervisor in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Penn., eighteen times in succession goes to prove that an entirely capable official may fasten himself to his place so that he cannot be dislodged. Mr. Cassatt is a Supervisor who has supervised. The roads in Lower Merion are models.

Woman Steals Meerschaums.

The French have produced the most remarkable kleptomaniac on record. This is an old woman named Bide, whose passion for smoking has impelled her to pilfer pipes from Parisian shops with such industry that no fewer than 2,600 were found in her lodgings. All were meerschaums and thirty-nine were well colored.

It is proposed to establish a State Commercial High School in Magdeburg, Prussia, for the technical education of the merchant classes.

NEWPORT Transfer Express Co.

SUNDAY CALLS.

The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., will be double the regular rate.

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Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,000,00
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,000,00
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,000,00
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,000,00
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	1,000,00
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	1,000,00
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	000,00
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	000,00
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	6,000,00
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,000,00
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,000,00
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	2,000,00
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,000,00
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	1,000,00

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10 Quart Dish Pan	55c
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2 Quart Sauce Pans	18c
2½ Quart Sauce Pans	23c
3 Quart Sauce Pans	25c
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1 Quart Pudding Pans	15c
2 Quart Pudding Pans	18c
2½ Quart Pudding Pans	23c
3 Quart Pudding Pans	25c
3½ Quart Pudding Pans	28c
9 Inch Pie Plates	10c
8 Quart Coffee Pots	65c
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3 Quart Tea Kettle	85c
Wash Basins	20c
Drinking Cups	10c

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Infant Solomon.

"And now, children," asked the teacher, "what do you suppose were the feelings of those foolish virgins when they found they had no oil?"

"I guess they felt like their lamps," said the boy with the stubby hair.

"Like their lamps?"

"Yes. Put out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Traveler's Directory.

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GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

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	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave

	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 06	6 00	10 02	1 02
Boston		10 33	1 03	3 45
Providence	6 52	11 13	2 07	5 10
Newport, arr	8 05	1 00	4 06	6 54
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, 1:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

*Except Saturdays via Providence.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after May 12th, 1898, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days, b5.10, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, b9.15 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, a6.00, 6.45 P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, b9.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, b9.15 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Hyannis, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Provincetown and Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, b5.10, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, b5.10, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, 11.00 A. M., Nantucket, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, a6.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, d7.00, 11.00 A. M. 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 6.30, 8.18 A. M., 12.18, d1.30, a5.00 P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 1.00, 5.30, a6.30 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth Grove, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

aBoat from Fall River.
bLeaves from Fall River Line Wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.
dKneeland Street Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Gen'l. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

1898.

Time Table.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

On and after January 10, 1898.

STEAMER CONANICUT

will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT.	LEAVE JAMESTOWN.
6:45 A. M.	6:15 A. M.
9:30 "	8:15 "
10:30 "	10:00 "
12:00 M.	11:00 "
2:15 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
4:30 "	3:15 "
5:30 "	5:00 "
6:30 "	6:00 "

SUNDAYS.

9:30 A. M.,	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	12:30 M.
4:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Subject to change.

20 Cents Round Trip or 12 Tickets for One Dollar.

JOHN P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all druggists.

Household Fancy Work.

KNITTED SHOULDER CAPE.

Ladies fond of plain knitting will find this a very pretty cape when finished. The material is Fleisher's AA Germantown yarn. A pair of No. 8 bone or rubber needles.

The cape may be in pale or dark blue, pink, gray, or two colors may be combined, as blue and yellow, pink and white, etc.

Cast on easily, but not too loosely, 67 stitches.

First row—Slip 1, knit rest plain.

Second row—Slip 1 as for purling or seaming. Purl the rest.

Third row—Slip 1, rest plain.

Fourth row—Slip 1 as for purling, purl the rest.

Fifth row—Slip 1, rest plain.

Sixth row—Slip 1, purl the rest.

Seventh row—Slip 1, rest plain.

When you have finished the seventh row you have completed the first roll. Begin again with the first row, and work on to the end of the seventh. This will give you a lining or inner roll. Continue working from the beginning of the first row to the end of the seventh row until you can count 37 rolls on one side and 30 on the other. The side with the most rolls is now the right side of the cape.

Now drop off the first stitch altogether, (*) bind off 3, drop 1 right off needle, letting it run down a few rows, so as to get its exact width when out straight; repeat from (*) across.

Finish edge of cape with a knotted fringe. Loop knitting is a pretty finish for the neck, after it is drawn up, or crochet may finish it. Add ribbon ties. If a scallop is preferred on bottom crochet it.

BABIES' BOOTS, AFGHAN STITCH.

Use Fleisher's AA Saxony, and with a small bone hook chain six stitches for the sole. AA Germantown will make a larger boot.

Widen by putting the wool over the hook one stitch at the end of each row, until there are twelve stitches.

Crochet seven rows of plain afghan stitch, then narrow by taking two stitches together at end of each row till there are but eight stitches.

Crochet four rows plain. Now widen one stitch at each end of each row, till you again have twelve stitches.

Crochet 2 rows plain, now narrow 1 stitch at each end of each row till there are but 4 stitches left. This is for the sole.

For the top chain 50 stitches.

Work 2 rows plain afghan stitch (which is simply the old-fashioned tricot). Third work plain till the 27th stitch, then crochet two together; work 3 plain, crochet the 32d and 33d together; work plain to the end of the row.

Narrow in the same places for 16 rows, keeping the same three stitches plain between the narrowings all the way.

Crochet five rows plain and fasten; now together at the back, and sew the sole in on the wrong side.

Finish the top with two or three rows of scallops. EVA M. NILES.

One Red Rose Rental.

"On the second Sunday of each June there is paid to the oldest lineal descendant of the founder of Manheim, Baron Henry William Stiegel, the annual rent for the plot of ground given by him more than a century and a quarter ago for the building of a church," writes Clifford Howard in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "This rent, this yearly tribute, is one red rose; and it is the payment of this flower to the heir of Baron that forms the occasion of the beautiful and novel celebration, the 'Feast of Roses,' at Manheim, Pennsylvania. The day preceding the formal ceremonies is observed as a general holiday, devoted to festivities and amusements, and to welcoming the heir. The town is early filled with people from the surrounding country, and by the time set for the coming of the distinguished guest the streets are thronged with an expectant multitude. As the train draws into the station the thundering boom of a cannon announces its arrival, and in a few moments the honored descendant of the Baron appears in an open carriage preceded by a band of music.

"Accompanied with appropriate religious exercises, with music and addresses, the simple yet beautiful and touching ceremony of paying the rent is performed in the church on the following day. Every space, every nook within the church is filled with a luxuriant mass of red roses, and through the open windows peep the blossoms of the rose vines that climb and cluster on the outside wall. In the name and in behalf of the congregation, the minister takes from its silver chalice the rose that has been specially selected for the purpose because of its transcendent beauty and fragrance, and presents it to the heir of Baron Stiegel in discharge of the obligation required by the deed. The recipient takes the rose, and in a few remarks acknowledges the payment of the debt."

All Kinds of Pupils.

In the June Century, Anna Fulcomer describes her experiences in teaching "The Three R's at Circle City." Miss Fulcomer says of her school: Thirty-six pupils were enrolled, where I had expected hardly a dozen. In age they ranged from five to thirty. Three races were represented—Caucasian, American Indian, and Mongolian; that is to say, whites, Indians, and Eskimos, with all degrees of mixture of the three. The six white children who were in attendance during the entire school year did good work, though they were not far advanced. It was no trouble to classify them; but it was difficult during the first two weeks to classify the native children, very few of whom, however, were full-blooded Indians. The majority of them had attended school before, though few of them for a longer period than three months. Two bright girls of fourteen had lived for two years in the Church of England mission at Forty-Mile Post. Both were in the same reading, writing, and spelling classes with a ten-year-old white boy who had about the same amount of schooling.

Special Distinction of American Women.

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason writes a second paper on "Club and Salon," for the June Century. Mrs. Mason says:

It will, I think, be conceded that the special distinction of the American woman does not lie in her intellect or her learning. Brilliant gifts and attainments, to a certain point, may indeed be exceptionally frequent; but they have often been equalled, if not exceeded, in the past. It lies, rather, in her talent for utilizing knowledge and adapting it to visible ends. To a combination of many talents has been added one to make them all available. It is essentially a talent for "arriving," in other words, a talent for success, either with or without intellectual ability of a high order, and consists largely in a keen insight as to serviceable values, with a marked facility for catching salient points and using them to the best advantage. The result is that no women in the world have so much versatility, or make a little knowledge go so far.

The Growing Poverty of India.

Thus one sees that the population of India, a most fertile country inhabited by a most frugal people, increases at a slower rate than that of many countries in Europe, at about the same rate as Japan, and at a slower rate than that of many native states within its own borders; that India suffers under a poverty which is continually increasing; that the signs of this poverty are to be found in districts where the population is even diminishing; that of the other states with which one has compared it, though representing a great range of civilization and prosperity, some rich and some poor, none shows so hopeless a degree of poverty; and that, nevertheless, one is asked to consider the increase of its population as the main source of its misery—the one obstacle which thwarts the good intentions of a beneficent and enlightened government.

Finally, when one hears of "over-population" as a cause of Indian poverty, is it meant that the people are too numerous for the land to supply them with food? Food is exported from India every year, so that cannot be the meaning. Is it meant that they cannot purchase foreign goods, having in consequence of the pressure of numbers, to expend all their energies in raising food? The export of raw cotton, opium and jute is sufficient to pay for the cotton goods, which are the only foreign manufactures the mass of the Indians use. The Indians need no foreign luxuries; they export food, and yet one is told there is "over-population." But there is one thing one has forgotten. There is one foreign luxury, the most expensive of all luxuries, and in that the people of India are forced to indulge—the luxury of alien government and alien exploitation.—India.

Inspiring War Talk.

"War," said the dignified gentleman with the gray whiskers—"war, with all its horrors, is at times a necessity!"

Whereupon the admiring throng which had gathered upon the corner to listen to the dignified gentleman's patriotic outburst cheered lustily.

"And," he continued, "when that necessity is apparent, when the country's flag stands between additional glory and sudden disgrace, then I say, let every man step forth to do his duty, ready to offer his lifeblood upon the altar of patriotism!" (Enthusiastic cheers.)

"Then when the brave warrior faces the foe—then may his thoughts travel homeward to his mother, his sweetheart, his beloved. And he will feel his courage renewed, his heart grow stouter, when he thinks that even then his mother or sweetheart may be pointing to his photograph on the mantel, saying to the neighbors:—'Yes, this is his picture, and he is now upon the field of battle, risking his life for the sake of his country!'"

Whereat the crowd applauded even more vociferously than before.

"And therefore I advise you," resumed the dignified gentleman, "that before going to war you would call at my studio and have your photographs taken, so that your mothers or sweethearts will have your pictures to point to. Here are my cards, gentlemen, Six cabinet photos at Snappem's for only $3.39."—New York Evening World.

Rivals the Bed of War.

A bed of extraordinary dimensions is to be found in the Grand hotel at Rome. It seems to be an eccentricity on the part of the hotel management and is thus described by a contributor:

It stands in a gorgeously decorated room—a room of which the ceilings are the work of one of the many brilliant Italian artists who are now engaged on house decoration throughout the whole of Italy; but it was the extraordinary dimensions of the bed in question which attracted my attention. I do not know what the exact size of it may be, but I imagine that, without exaggeration, four ordinary large English bedsteads might have gone to compose it, and I imagine six or eight people might sleep in it with comfort. As it is, I am told that the room is let in quite the ordinary way to this or that man of distinction who arrives at the hotel. There are some people, apparently, who find glory in being accommodated for a night in the enormous structure. But I should almost have thought that the position of the visitor in question was somewhat approximate to that of the country squire who, occupying a room in which the bed had one of the substantial old-fashioned tes ers, is said to have placed his servant in the bed and himself mounted on the canopy, merely remarking: "I would rather be down there, Jack, were it not for the honor of the thing!"

None Forgotten.

Today you called the roll, but those who lie sleeping here failed to answer the summons; and as the vast National roll is called throughout the land today, thousands of others likewise fail to hear the call and to answer. They fell in a distant land, on rugged mountain sides, in shady valleys, along the river's winding banks, and on the blood-stained plain. Many sleep in far-off graves, unnumbered and unknown. There their sacred ashes rest in peace. But though many weary leagues away, though in graves unmarked by monument or slab, yet not forgotten, they live in our hearts. And we assemble here this day to show the people of this land that the patriot's memory is held sacred by a grateful Nation; that his death is mourned with true and earnest tears; that while we respect his sleeping dust and mourn his death, the memory of his noble deeds and sacrifices is ever fresh and green, engraved on the tablets of our hearts.—Gen. John A. Logan.

His Unenviable Status.

Drummer—"What is the occasion for this procession which is just passing—a picnic in the woods, or something of the kind?"

Landlord—"No; them's the folks returnin' from Ezry Flint's funeral."

Drummer—"But, Great Scott! They are all smiling as if they were greatly pleased about something."

Landlord—"I guess that's about the size of it. You see, Ezry was one of them well-meanin' demons who faithfully keep a diary year after year, and always feel in duty bound to pull out their little books and disprove every statement and reminiscence that is got off in their presence. Such a man may possibly be respected, but he can't be loved to any great extent."—Puck.

Sixteen thousand dollars is said to be the record price paid for a cablegram, that price having been paid for a message sent by Mr. Henniker Heaton to Australia in behalf of the British Parliament. Reuter's account of the murderer Deeming's trial, four thousand words, cost $8000. An 1800 word despatch from London to Argentina cost $7500. The most expensive private message so far is that sent by the King of Italy to the Duke of Abruzzi at Rio Janeiro, informing him of the death of his father, the late Duke of Aosta, which cost $2070.

Woman's Dep't.

The Violet.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Here she is again, the dear,
Sweetest vestal of the year,
In her little purple hood
Brightening the lonesome wood.
We who, something worn with care,
Take the road, and nowhere
Joy that heartens, hope that thrills,
Love our cup of life that fills,
Since in spring's remembered nooks,
Lifting fair familiar looks,
Once again with curtsying grace,
In the same dear, lowly place,
God His manual sign hath set
In the tender violet.

One hundred and fifty Massachusetts women representing as many organizations met in room 240 State House Boston, May 19th at 3 p. m., at the call of the Massachusetts "Volunteer Aid Society," to plan for the relief of our soldiers and sailors in the field. A committee of three were appointed to co-operate with the men engaged in relief work. It was an impressive meeting and will have important results.

Young Women to be Drilled by an Officer of the Regular Army.

From The Kansas City Star.

The girls of the Central High School are to drill—to do the regular soldier drill. The martial spirit among them has grown with the development of the Spanish imbroglio, and E. C. White, the principal, has been asked to make arrangements with Major S. E. Kelsoy, the High School drillmaster, so that an hour may be set apart every day for the instruction of a company of girls in military tactics. As the commandant of the cadets at the High School is a teacher of geometry, algebra and mechanical drawing as well, no arrangement can be made for the organization of a military company of girls this spring.

"But at the beginning of school next fall I will organize a company of girl cadets," said E. C. White, the school principal, yesterday. "It is probable, too, that the school will have another instructor in military drill at that time," added Mr. White.

"I have begun the preliminaries for securing an officer of the Regular Army to take charge of the cadet corps of the school."

Mr. White drew from his desk a letter from the judge-advocate of the Department of the Missouri, who is stationed at Omaha, in which the statement was made that a Regular Army officer had been secured for the High School of Omaha and that he had aroused great zeal and enthusiasm among the boys there. The judge-advocate advised Mr. White to write to Congressman Cowherd, who could secure the necessary permission from the War Department for stationing of a genuine soldier at Kansas City. The writer was certain that arrangements could be made by which an officer from Fort Leavenworth could give instructions to the Kansas City High School boys and girls, too, during three days of the week. So Mr. White will communicate with the Congressman and have arrangements made by next fall for one of the "real things" to teach the art of soldiery at the High School.

This, however, is only incidental to the formation of a cadet corps of girls. The new officer will have more time to attend to such matters, and Major Kelsoy will continue to give instruction in mathematics and drawing.

"I am glad," said Mr. White, "to see the development of the military spirit among the girls, because the military drill is one of the best means of developing the physique. The expansion of the chest, the firm and erect position of the soldier, will counteract the stoop of the student. The facing and marching will give the free exercise that is so essential to the health of those who work over books. The manual of arms, which will be carried out, not with the regulation Springfield rifle, but with lighter guns of wood, will develop the muscles and give freedom and litheness to the movements of the body.

"It would be better, of course, if we could hold our drill in the open air, but the basement of the High School is large and airy, and the girls will drill in that."

Cadet corps of girls have been organized in the State University of Missouri and in many other schools and colleges. With an instructor from the Regular Army and the enthusiasm already existing among the girls, Mr. White expects to organize a large corps of girls next fall.

A pretty story is told of the sweet mercy of a deeply injured woman. Madame Carnot has lived in seclusion ever since the death of her ill fated husband, devoting herself almost entirely to her children and grandchildren, finding in them the solace for those sorrows which have embittered her life. Recently the brother of her husband's murderer ventured to write to the unfortunate widow. He laid his case before her. After the assassination of the President by his brother, he found it impossible to obtain employment in France, owing to a not altogether unnatural feeling against the family. In desperation, he went to Spain, where he succeeded in procuring a place as porter to one of the monasteries, but he was cast adrift again when his relationship to the murderer transpired. Madame Carnot, like a noble woman, saw the hardness of the case, and at once promised to keep him in work as long as he lives. He is now in Paris.

Royalty Exalts the Humble.

Another demonstration of the high regard and consideration with which the royal family treat their servants has just been evidenced by the graceful monument erected by Queen Victoria over the grave of Mrs. Thurston, who died last year, and who was nurse to all Her Majesty's children and grandchildren between the years 1845 and 1880. The entire monument is the work of the Princess Louise. Upon the bas-relief is the representation of a nurse shielding two young children in the folds of her cloak from the wind that visits them too roughly, and the inscription, "In grateful and loving memory of Mary Ann Thurston, by V. R. I. and her children, Victoria, Albert Edward, Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur and Beatrice." Then follow these lines:

"Love followed duty in her heart for those,
The children given to her charge, and they,
Like her own child, returned the love that grows
In honor, strengthened through the waning day."

Not Sure of Her Ground.

"How often we are reminded of Achilles sulking in his tent!" exclaimed the pedantic youth.

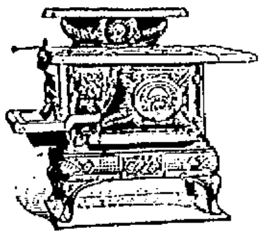
"Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox a little doubtfully; "I am told that circus people are sometimes rather ill-tempered."—Washington Star.

Casey—I called one av thim Johnnies a liar, and he says to me, says he: "Tu quoque." Now, what might that mean?

Dooley—It means "You are another."

Casey—Fwat! An' I let um get away without hittin' um! Ah! that is what a man gits for havin' no education!—Vanity Fair.

Did You Ever hear of a good cook who didn't speak well of her



GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

GOOD COOKERY

A permanent, original and copyrighted feature. Please send any suggestions or recipes to our special editor, addressed

GOOD COOKERY,
Dorchester, Mass.

(Copyright.)

My Dear Kate:

The Americans are a great people. Even my French correspondent acknowledges he yielded to the Yankee influence in his last letter. Now he says he is French again and the result I place before you. I think I like Mons. Roie better "au naturel," and think you will agree with me.

Yours culinarily,
COMFORT JONES.

My Dear Doctor:

In my last I trimmed my sails, as it were, to the American breeze. In other words, as I said, I gave you some recipes I thought you would expect, but I shall do it no more. The mission of "good cookery" should be to lead people away from expensive dishes. The acme of good cookery is to prepare a good dish out of cheap materials. Cheap meats are best served in soup and stews, and the latter are the most palatable of all entrees if properly prepared. The man who leads the American people away from roasts and fancy cuts to the cheap pieces, from roasts and steaks to stews and like dishes will do this land of the Free a great favor. It has been said that a good French housewife will feed her family on what a Yankee housewife throws away, and the statement is not far out of the way. Not only that, but the French dishes will be equally tasty. There are two things Americans should learn to eat, viz., olive oil in cooking and upon lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., and more stews and dishes of that class. They are not expensive adjuncts to the kitchen, and you cannot do without them if you would live well.

For a while, then, let us consider cheap pieces of meat and their preparation, and first we will have

VEAL A LA PROVENCALE.

Veal brisket, five pounds, two onions, two carrots, one small garlic, two tablespoonfuls tomato catsup, half dozen sprigs parsley, three tablespoonfuls olive oil, one tablespoonful flour. First, cut the brisket in pieces about three inches long, one and-half inches wide. Freshen them in cold water for 15 minutes. Second, place them in a stewpan cover with cold water, let them come to boil and then add one onion, a couple carrots, sliced or cut into large dice, a little parsley, and salt and pepper to taste. Cook about one and one-half hours. Third, warm in a stewpan the olive oil, add the veal and let it brown well; then add one chopped onion, the garlic clove crushed, one tablespoonful flour, tomato catsup table sauce, if desired, and cook about as long as before, or until done. In serving, skim off any floating grease, place in hot dish and garnish with chopped parsley.

To make a beef stew that is excellent the general directions above may be followed, except that it will require longer cooking.

For beef, however, I prefer this method. Cut the beef, with the grain, into slices about two inches wide, place it in cold water, season with salt and pepper, and let it come to a boil, skimming off any impurities that may arise. Boil for two and one-half hours. Then put in half a dozen onions, two carrots and one-half turnip cut into large dice, one garlic clove and a tablespoonful table sauce. Just before the vegetables are cooked put in two cups canned tomatoes. When all are cooked properly remove meat and vegetables, thicken broth with cornstarch, color a dark brown with caramel, pour over the meat and vegetables, garnish with chopped parsley and serve in deep, warm platter. If you have them, add a dozen mushrooms to the stew and it will improve it.

One advantage of these dishes is found in the fact that you have your vegetables usually served as side dishes in the one dish. You obtain all the nourishment there is in the several ingredients and have a highly appetizing dish at a small expense.

With these dishes you may serve lettuce, radishes or cucumbers, if you desire, or perhaps, better, a vegetable salad, as it is called by some chefs. How to make this it will be my pleasing duty to inform you in my next.

Faithfully yours,
LOUIS ROIE.

WAFERS.

Five cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sugar, two-thirds cupful of butter; rub the butter and sugar into the flour; two eggs, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, all stirred together; stir in the flour, roll very thin and bake.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.

One cupful of white sugar, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda; flavor with lemon.

Why She Disliked Him.

He "How do you like Forpington, Miss Barrow?"

Miss Barrow "Not at all. He can't pronounce his r's, and I do detest being addressed as Miss Bowwow."—Tit-Bits.

Little girl—It is selfish of you to play at ships when I have not got one.

Ditto boy—You can play, too; you can be the storm, and blow.—Pick-Me-Up.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

One quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, the yolks of four eggs, one teacupful of sugar and a little salt. Put part of the milk, salt and sugar on the stove and let it boil; dissolve the cornstarch in the rest of the milk; stir into the milk, and while boiling add the well beaten yolks and two squares of chocolate, grated. Flavor with vanilla, make a frosting of the whites of the eggs and one-half cupful of sugar; spread on the pudding and put in the oven to brown.

Or, if you prefer, flavor the frosting with strawberry and do not put in the oven.

ROSE CAKE.

Three cups of flour, two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of butter, whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda; flavor with lemon or rose, and sprinkle red sugar between the layers as you fill the pan.

CRULLERS.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with a quart of flour. Beat the eggs separately and then together, add the other ingredients, and enough more flour to make the dough quite stiff. Cut into figures and fry in hot fat.

SAGO PUDDING.

Put three-quarters of a cup of sago into one quart of milk; let it stand in a basin of boiling water on the stove until the sago has swelled. While hot add half a cup of butter, one cupful of sugar and the flavoring. Let it cool, then add the yolks of four eggs well beaten, and bake in a buttered pudding dish for half or three-quarters of an hour. After it has cooled a little spread tart jelly over the top and cover with a frosting made of the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown slightly.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.

Melt some chocolate in a basin without any water. Beat one egg and some sugar into it and spread on top of a custard pie.

FROSTED LEMON PIE.

One lemon, with peel grated, one cup of brown sugar, and the yolks of three eggs. Bake with an under crust and when done beat the whites of the eggs with one cup of sugar, spread on the pie and brown slightly.

EXCELLENT TOMATO SOUP.

Three tomatoes cut up fine, one pint of boiling water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half pint of sweet milk, salt, pepper, a little butter, and four crackers rolled fine. This is sufficient for four persons.

BREAKFAST PUFFS.

One cup of flour, one salt spoonful of salt, one cup of milk, one egg, yolk and white beaten separately. Mix the salt with the flour, add part of the milk slowly until a smooth paste is formed, add the remainder of the milk with the beaten yolk, and lastly the white beaten to a stiff froth. Cook in hot buttered gem pans in a quick oven until the puffs are brown and well popped over.

GRAPE WHIP.

Rub one pint of grape preserve through a strainer and cook in the top of a double boiler until it is of the consistency of marmalade. Beat the whites of five eggs until stiff and gradually add two-thirds of a cupful of grape. Pile lightly on a buttered platter and bake in a moderate oven five minutes. Serve cool with cream.

BAKED PEACHES.

Peel, cut in halves and remove the stones from six large peaches; fill each cavity with one-half teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of butter, a few drops of lemon juice and a slight grating of nutmeg. Bake twenty minutes. Serve on sponge cake and garnish with whipped cream.

BUNS.

Three cupfuls of sweet milk, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of yeast; make a stiff batter at night; in the morning mix one-half cupful of butter and one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and stir into the batter; add flour to roll out; add currants, and cut out like biscuit. Raise them until light before baking.

FROSTING.

To one cupful of powdered sugar add two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Stir well and flavor with lemon juice or vanilla. One teaspoonful of grated chocolate may be added.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Reduction in price of

COKE.

(DELIVERED.)

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.60

Common, 36 bushels for $3.00.

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels

Common, $8.00 per 100 bushels

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Newport Gas Light Co.

GET YOUR

Ice Cream

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KOSCHNY'S,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET,

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake,

Ice Cream,

Confectionery.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

Salvator Beer,

during

Bottled and in Bulk,

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KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanance

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Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

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242 THAMES STREET.

ORANGES,

DATES,

FIGS,

Nuts.

At the very lowest possible prices

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Canaries

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NEWPORT

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GRANITE WORKS

Every description of

BUILDING & MONUMENTAL

WORK.

A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.

42 Long wharf, foot Whittier Ave

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

The government may shut off genuine cable news, but it cannot shut off the Yankee guessers. They are at it as lively and as unreliably as ever.

Our naval movements are more effectually concealed than they were. No one friendly to American interests objects to the reticence that is necessary to success.

The difference between the United States and Spain is illustrated in Philippine affairs. Uncle Sam is sending re-enforcements and Spain is only pretending to do it.

The First Rhode Island Volunteers are off for the front. That they may add to the already brilliant lustre of the state is the heartfelt wish of every true Rhode Islander.

The warship Charleston, which has sailed for Manila from San Francisco, was the first of the American fleet to be built on the Pacific coast, and now she goes to the first island in the Pacific to be held by American power.

The city of Providence is reaching out. At the town meeting in Johnston on Wednesday that town voted in favor of annexation by a large majority. This is probably the best thing that could be done to straighten out the somewhat tangled situation in that town.

President McKinley will appoint no brigadier generals of volunteers from civil life. These positions will be reserved for the promotion of colonels of regulars and volunteers who earn the honor. This decision will be a disappointment to a great many politicians, but it will give satisfaction to the soldiers and will relieve President McKinley of much annoyance.

The officers of the blockading fleet off Havana object to granting permits to neutral vessels allowing them to enter the harbor. They are quite right. International courtesy may be a pretty idea but when it is abused and betrayed as in the case of the Lafayette which carried a Spanish commission to Morro, it is time to get right down to business. The blockade is effective notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and it should be maintained.

The official announcement that the Monterey will be sent, to Dewey at Manila is significant. The Monterey is one of our most powerful double-turreted monitors, with a battery equal to that of a battleship. She has more horse power than any of her class, two 12-inch guns, two 10 inch, a strong secondary battery, 13 inches of armor and a speed of 13.6 knots. She could reach Manila within a month. Another double-turreted monitor, the Monadnock, will remain at San Francisco. The addition of the Monterey to Dewey's fleet shows that Manila is to be held against any naval force the Spanish can organize, even if they include their one big battleship, the Pelayo, which is understood to be a new sailer and is untried by a long voyage. It is taken for granted that Dewey will lose no time in fortifying the entrance to Manila harbor.

Cervera Cannot Escape.

When Admiral Cervera with his fleet of Spanish vessels, the pride of the Castilian navy, entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, there was much rejoicing at Madrid over the wonderful strategic ability of the doughty commander. He was heralded throughout his country as a hero and received the praise of all his compatriots for evading the American fleet and reaching a friendly harbor. But it now appears that if the American fleet could not meet him as they have wished, they would much prefer to have him shut up in Santiago where he can do no damage to ships and forts. Commodore Schley has the entrance to the harbor securely guarded so that there is no possibility of escape without a battle, and if a battle comes it can have but one result. If the Spanish fleet concludes to remain within and avoid a battle Schley may get impatient and go in after him as did Dewey at Manila. His orders are broad and he can do this if he deems it advisable.

In the meantime Admiral Sampson with his powerful fleet, strengthened by the arrival of the Oregon, Marietta and Niotheroy, is free to assist the troops that will proceed with the campaign in Cuba. Up to this time it has been thought inadvisable to push the invasion of Cuba because of the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. Troops are now being put in readiness for the short voyage across the water and the early part of the week will undoubtedly see a large force of United States soldiers on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson will attack from the water at the same time as the land forces are advanced, while Schley keeps watch and ward over the Spanish fleet to see that they don't get into mischief.

The fall of Havana will be followed by an attack upon Porto Rico, provided of course that Spain does not first sue for peace. Preparations have also been made for the capture of Manila and the Philippines which virtually belong to us already. On Wednesday a force of 2500 regulars and volunteers sailed for Manila on three steamers under the command of General Anderson and these will be followed by more as rapidly as transports can be secured. General Merritt is in command of the army of invasion which will number about 16,000 men including a large force of regulars. The difficulty has been to secure vessels for use as transports, as there are few suitable craft on the Pacific coast sailing under the American flag. However, inside of two weeks the greater part of this force will probably be on its way to Manila.

These preparations for invasion have made necessary the organization of a large army for a reserve force and President McKinley has issued a call for further volunteers to the number of 75,000. The quota of this state under the second call will be one battalion of infantry, four hundred men. These will probably be raised to a large extent by private enlistment, so that the recruiting stations will not have as much to do as under the first call.

All but one or two states have reported their troops ready for duty and they are being hurried forward to be drilled and organized into brigades in the national camps. Few of them have gone as well prepared for duty as the Rhode Island regiment, and in fact some reported for duty without any indication of uniform or organization. Those have been equipped by the national government and are about ready for the field.

Appellate Division.

On Monday the appellate division of the supreme court sat in this city to hear the divorce docket. Judge Rogers presided. Richard Dear was granted a divorce from Annie Dear on a charge of adultery, two witnesses being called for plaintiff. This case was brought up in November last before the commonpleas division but at that time the charge was desertion, and as insufficient time had elapsed to allow the charge, it was carried over to this court.

Helen W. Brown was given a divorce from Mitchell Brown on account of desertion. She was married in 1895 and her husband has lived with her but six months since that time.

Albert C. Chadbourne desired a divorce from his wife Addie May Chadbourne on the ground of infidelity. He said that after being married about seven years his wife began to stay away from her home at night and when charged with infidelity she did not deny it. Witnesses were introduced to show that she had been in questionable company, and the decree was granted.

Olivia T. Murray was granted a divorce from Josiah L. Murray on the ground of extreme cruelty and drunkenness and was given the custody of her children. Decision was reserved in the case of Mary K. Gratian vs. Gerald G. Gratian, being a petition for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. The petitioner also desired the custody of her three minor children. It appeared that the defendant had received sentences for wife beating at previous times.

Willard J. Littlefield was granted a release from Nellie A. Littlefield to whom he was married in 1884, and given custody of his child. He said that his wife left him in California and was now living with a man in Massachusetts. Abbie S. Cummings received a divorce from Arthur L. Cummings with the custody of her child.

During the hearing of the petition of Lottie Smith for a divorce from Joseph L. Smith, Messrs. Callaghan and Sheffield had an argument as to Mr. Callaghan's rights in the case. The latter was attorney for Mrs. Elizabeth Peckham in another case on the docket, and as she was mentioned as co-respondent he desired to make a statement in her behalf. The decision was reserved.

Ladora Wood petitioned for a divorce from Rufus Wood, charging desertion, non-support and abuse. The papers were taken by the court and decision reserved. Lydia Macdonald was granted a divorce from Harry Macdonald on the ground of desertion and non support, and George H. Lardner from Catherine F. Lardner for desertion.

Block Island clams next claimed the attention of the court, in the cases of Town of New Shoreham vs. Abraham L. Payne and Robert C. Ross vs. Abraham L. Payne. It appeared that the town proposed to raise money by renting shore privileges and that the defendant had been digging clams without having paid for the privilege to do so. Mr. Sheffield who appeared for the defendant claimed that the clam was a natural growth and as such could be taken by anybody below high water mark. Mr. Champlin claimed that it was a shellfish and subject to the legislation which has given the town right to make ordinances concerning the gathering of shellfish. In 1886 the legislature gave the town all the state rights in and to the Great Salt Pond and its shores where the defendant had trespassed and violated the town's right. The town had appropriated about $60,000 to open a way from the pond to the sea, the idea being that the money received from letting the shore privileges would help to pay the interest on the money expended. Decision was reserved.

The following two divorces were granted, Eva A. King from Charles Henry King, and Mary E. Strong from William B. Strong, failure to provide. Cornelia Crittenden applied for a divorce from John H. Crittenden on the ground of failure to provide, but the court ruled that the time fixed was too short.

Mr. Francis C. Bliss of this city graduated from the Yale Divinity School on Wednesday last and is spending a few days with friends here. He will start next week for Plymouth, Wisconsin, where he will assume the pastorate of the Congregational Church of that town.

All right, France, if you want to sympathize offensively with Spain it is your privilege, but you can't sell any fine dresses to our American women if you do. How is it—sentiment or dollars?

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Roger Williams' Lodge No. 203, Sons of St. George.

President—George Edwards.
Vice President—William T. Smith.
Messenger—Samuel Feck.
Secretary—Frederick Hall.
Treasurer—Joseph Taylor.
Assistant Secretary—John Parker.
Trustee—William C. Thompson.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1898. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
23 Mon	4 33	7 21	6 11	12 43	1 07
24 Tues	4 32	7 22	6 35	1 41	2 20
25 Wed	4 31	7 23	6 59	2 36	3 15
26 Thurs	4 31	7 24	7 25	3 45	4 25
27 Fri	4 30	7 25	7 54	4 55	5 41
28 Sat	4 29	7 26	8 28	6 01	6 51
29 Sun	4 28	7 27	9 08	6 57	7 42

Full Moon, 4th day, 9h. 11m., morning.
Last Quarter 11th day, 1h. 8m., morning.
New Moon, 18th day, 11h. 19m., evening.
First Quarter, 26th day, 11h. 54m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

1. Furnished cottages for summer, on Indian avenue, East river, and elsewhere, in Middletown, to let.
2. Farmers desirous to sell their farms will please communicate with Mr. Taylor, as he has buyers for small and moderate-sized farms.
3. Houses and tenements in Newport, to let, unfurnished.

Branch Office—In Jamestown, Conanicut Island on Narragansett avenue.

MARRIAGES

In this city, 21st inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, Everett Irving Horton and Alice Maud Sanborn, daughter of Dr. John H. Sanborn.

DEATHS

In this city, on Sunday, Mrs. Mary Dowling.
In this city, 21st inst., Martha Elizabeth, widow of Caleb Arnold Carr, aged 75 years.
In this city, 20th inst., Amy A., wife of David A. Patt, in the 70th year of her age.
In this city, 23d inst., Mary, wife of George Bond, aged 65 years.
In Boston, Mass., 24th inst., Charles G. Easton, aged 33 years.
In Providence, 24th inst., Ada Olney, widow of Nathan Westcott, 62; 24 inst., Phebe E., wife of Peter J. Barnes, 45; 25th inst. Bridget, widow of Edward Maldoon, 79; 22d inst., Dennis Lane, 67; 22d inst., Herzman Boas, 48; 20th inst., Maria Bradford, 85.
In Pawtucket, 21st inst., Emeline F. Smith, aged 62 years.
In Pawtucket, 23d inst., Sarah, widow of John Collins, formerly of Providence, aged 78 years.
In Pawtucket, 24th inst., Mary Jane, wife of James A. Trae, in her 64th year.
In Seekonk, Mass., 23d inst., Avis N., widow of Hezekiah W. Bliss, aged 85 years.
In Fall River, 23d inst., Hattie B., daughter of A. Dorrance and Mary A. Easton, aged 30 years.
In Fall River, 22d inst., John J., son of John and the late Margery Britton, aged 25 years.
In Fall River, 22d inst., Edward S. Thackeray, aged 28 years.

FOR SALE

An excellent two-tenement house with modern improvements near Broadway on Rhode Island avenue. Price $5,500

apply to

SIMEON HAZARD,

Estate Agent, 94 Broadway Newport R. I.

Webster—You ought to do something for that cold of yours. A neglected cold often leads to serious consequences.

Poss—This one isn't neglected. Four or five hundred of my friends are looking after it.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ... INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

FRANK L. POWEL, Druggist.

An Assured Fact.

The construction of a dock at Narragansett Pier, this season, by the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat company, is now an assured fact, and it is expected the work will be completed by the middle of next July, and possibly earlier. The plans and specifications of the structure drawn up by the firm of Shedd & Earle, civil engineers of Providence, are now completed, and a contract for the necessary number of piles was closed on Saturday by the officials of the steamboat company for immediate delivery at the site of the dock at Narragansett Pier. The wharf is to be erected on the land purchased by the steamboat company, just north of the Sherry Bathing Pavilion, and is to be of wood, the piles used being 10 inches in diameter at the point. The driveway of the wharf to its head will be 20 feet in width. The head itself, which will be built in the form of a flat-iron will be 90 feet extreme width and 84 feet in length. The entire wharf from mean low water on the sands to the head, will be a distance of some 1,100 feet, thus carrying the head of the structure sufficiently out in the bay, and affording a depth of 16 feet at low water. This portion of the wharf will be provided with four wharf drops, two on each side, worked in a similar manner to those used in ferry slips.

Battery A, Light Artillery, R. I. M., have presented a petition to Governor Dyer, requesting him to forward it to the national authorities. The petition is a request that the battery be ordered into active service, and states that it is now recruited up to a war footing, and is equipped in accordance with United States army regulations. In this paper the officers and men have signed an agreement to enlist in the volunteer service for two years, or the duration of the war.

American soldiers have sailed for the Philippines to support Admiral Dewey. This marks another epoch in American history as up to this time soldiers of the United States have never seen services across the ocean.

The new railroad station at Warren was opened for public use Monday, and the demolition of the old station, after a service of 42 years, was commenced.

In Cuban Waters.

The following is a list of the American vessels in Cuban waters which will soon be in action with the elusive Spanish fleet. Although all are not active line-of-battle ships they are all serviceable in their spheres and well adapted for the use for which they are intended. Under able commanders they will give a good account of themselves and the victory must rest with us.

Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet—New York, cruiser; Iowa, battleship; Oregon, battleship; Indiana, battleship; Puritan, monitor; Amphitrite, monitor; Terror, monitor; Buffalo, cruiser (dynamite); Detroit, cruiser; Marblehead, cruiser; Montgomery, cruiser; Foote, torpedo boat; Porter, torpedo boat; Dupont, torpedo boat; Harvard, cruiser; Mayflower, scout boat; Yale, cruiser; St. Louis, cruiser—(18).

Commodores Watson and Remy—Castine, gunboat; Annapolis, gunboat; Wheeling, gunboat; Vicksburg, gunboat; Newport, gunboat; Bancroft, gunboat; Cushing, torpedo boat; Ericsson, torpedo boat; Dolphin; dispatch boat; Vesuvius, dynamite gunboat; Nashville, gunboat; Rodgers, torpedo boat; Leyden, armed tug; Fern, dispatch cruiser; Wilmington, gunboat; Helena, gunboat; Machias, gunboat; Gloucester, scout boat; Marietta, gunboat; Cincinnati, cruiser—(20).

Commodore Schley's flying squadron—Brooklyn, cruiser; Minneapolis, cruiser; New Orleans, cruiser; Scorpion, cruiser; Texas, battleship; Massachusetts, battleship; St. Paul, cruiser—(7).

Scout boats and armed tugs—Foxcia, scout boat; Pawnee, cruiser; Mohawk, armed tug; Pontiac, armed tug; Knight, armed tug; Algonquin, armed tug; Tamptuck, scout boat; Defence, armed tug; Eagle, scout boat; Hawk, scout boat; Niagara, armed tug; Sioux, armed tug; Tecumseh, armed tug; Uncas, armed tug; Wasp, scout boat—(15).

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1898, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 3d to 6th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, eastern states 12th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 7th, great central valleys 9th, eastern states 11th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 p. m. June 13th will average below in the northern, above in the southern and about normal on the Pacific slope states. During the week just mentioned the principal rains of the month will occur and a great fall in temperature in the northern states.

The third storm wave of June will reach the Pacific coast about 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 18th.

Temperature of June will average below in northern, above in southern and about normal in Pacific slope states. The coldest part of the month will be from 9th to 22d, the first and last part of the month averaging above normal. The most severe storms in the northern states will occur not far from 6th and 29th.

Most rainfall for June in the northern states will fall west of the Mississippi. Farther east a serious drouth will occur. June temperature of the southern states will be from about to below normal, coolest on the Atlantic coast and warmer westward. Rainfall of the southern states will be from about on the Atlantic coast to below in Texas, decreasing from the Atlantic to the foot hills of the Rockies with more rain in the whole Rocky Mountain country.

The injurious drouth of this month will occur in the northeastern states including the lakes and Ohio valley. Drouth in the southern states will be in spots and most serious west of the Mississippi river.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

No More Exposure of State Secrets—War and Politics—Functions of the Naval War Board.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1898.

President McKinley, Secretary Long, and Secretary Alger are demonstrating the possibility of keeping the movements of our army and navy absolutely secret. Other officials in both the War and Navy Departments know of some of the movements and contemplated movements, but all of them are known only to those three men. They are not known even to the other members of the Cabinet, they having themselves requested that the knowledge be kept from them. Although this policy and the rigid censorship of all telegraph matter sent from points where information of contemplated movements may be obtained has only been fully into effect for a week, its good effects are so apparent that there is no doubt of its being maintained throughout the war. Information of anything accomplished, or of any battle on land or water will be promptly given out; it is only news that would indicate contemplated movements that is withheld. Among the announcements that may confidently be expected—they may be made any day—is that the invasion of Cuba has been successfully made, and that the Spanish fleet, now in Cuban waters, has been met and whipped. The two announcements may be simultaneously made, as there are indications that the army and navy are moving together with those ends in view.

It is expected that the committee on rules will this week report to the House a special rule for the consideration of the joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The adoption of the resolution by a majority of nearly or quite one hundred is certain when a vote is taken, but it cannot be voted upon until a special rule is reported.

There is politics, and very dirty politics at that, being played in connection with the war-revenue bill, which is still before the Senate. There is nothing patriotic about the motive of the silver men who are a majority of the Senate Finance committee for striking out the clause authorizing the issue of bonds and of certificates of indebtedness, and inserting in their place authority for issuing nearly $200,000,000 in paper currency—$150,000,000 in greenbacks and $42,000,000 in silver certificates. And there is, if possible, even less patriotism in the manner in which those democratic Senators who have promised to join the republicans in voting to strike out this fiat money clause and reinsert the clause authorizing bonds and certificates of indebtedness are being urged to ignore their promises and vote for fiat money. The radical silver men who are engineering this movement have been disappointed because the first month of the war has not resulted in sending gold to premium. They know that if the bond clause is in the bill as it finally goes through there will be no probability of any suspension of gold payments by the administration, no matter how long the war may last; and they believe that if they can get that money authorized, instead of bonds, that gold will at once go to a premium, and that that will in some way be beneficial to the silverites and detrimental to the republican administration and party. Nice game for men who call themselves Americans to be engaged in, in the face of an expensive—almost a million a day is now being spent—foreign war, now isn't it?

Major General Merritt, who will be commander of the United States troops sent to the Philippines, has received his final instructions and started for his faraway post. He expects to sail from San Francisco about the first of June. His army will consist of about 16000 men, nearly one third of them regulars.

There is much misinformation throughout this country concerning the functions of the Naval War Board, usually mistakenly referred to as the "Strategy Board". The Naval War Board is not charged with conducting the naval portion of the war at all. Its functions are entirely advisory. The duty of the board is to keep track, as far as possible, of the movements of our ships as well as those of the enemy, and in the performance of that duty some of its members are on duty night and day at the Navy Department studying the dispatches that are constantly being received. Orders are only given by the President or the Secretary of the Navy, and, as a matter of fact only the general order to find and destroy the Spanish navy has been issued to Admiral Sampson, who has been left free to use his own judgment about how best to carry out that order, the Navy Department, of course, keeping him informed of everything it learns that can be of any possible service to him. Secretary Long's only answer to criticisms that have been made was to say: "We can't whip the Spaniards until we catch them."

J. B.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

A boon to fleshy people to relieve chafing is

Comfort Powder

It soothes and heals all irritation, and is called a "healing wonder." H. F. Munn, of Florence, Mass., says he is very heavy, wears a truss, and gets great comfort out of it. 25 and 50 cents.

Easter Vacation Tour.

Leaves Boston, Friday, April 8. Personally conducted nine-day excursion to Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Philadelphia and New York. All expenses, $27. Side trips arranged to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, etc. Stopover privileges. Other tours April 15 and 22, May 12 and 24. Send for illustrated itineraries to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.

Queen Victoria celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday on Tuesday.

The Proof of the Pudding is in The Eating.

The proof of the garment is in the wearing. It should not merely wear a long time, but look well as long as it is worn. We do not make our Clothing to order, but what is far better, we make it to fit every buyer before he leaves our store. That is the reason so many of our patrons are asked: "Who's your tailor?"

Newport One Price Clothing Co,

208 Thames Street 208.



SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
143 Thames Street.

The Leading House.

all the new Shapes in

SAILORS and WALKING HATS,

GARDEN HATS.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

in special designs.

Flowers, Wings and Ornaments.

A great variety of novelties.

The Popular Hat Bands.

U. S. S. MAINE. U. S. S. NEWPORT.

Largest assortment in the city at lowest prices.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Mob Takes Gilbert King From Salisbury Jail and Ends His Life.

Salisbury, Md., May 26.—Garfield King, a negro, aged about 18, was taken from the jail at this place early this morning, hanged to a tree and shot to pieces. He was awaiting trial on the charge of having deliberately shot Herman Kenny, a white boy about the same age as the negro. The shooting was done on Saturday night last, and Kenny died yesterday.

This morning about 2 o'clock a number of men from the neighborhood in which Kenny's parents live rode into town and demanded the keys to the jail, which Sheriff Dashiell refused to surrender. The lynchers then broke the jail doors down, forced open the cell in which King was confined and dragged him out, the negro all the while fighting desperately and pleading for mercy.

A light clothesline was tied about his neck, thrown over a limb and the unfortunate boy was strung up. The rope broke and he fell seemingly unconscious. After lying in this condition for a few minutes he regained his feet and made an effort to escape.

His captors shot him through the body and beat and kicked him without mercy, then placed the rope around his neck and strung him up a second time. As he dangled in the air at least 50 pistol bullets were fired into his body, which was left dangling in the air while the lynchers dispersed.

Two Heroes of a Fire.

Boston, May 27.—Officer Kelly and Fireman Hogan last night proved to the entire satisfaction of 4000 people that they were in no wise lacking in the attributes which go to make up the true hero when they took two frightened women and an infant from a third-story window during the progress of a fire. The rescued people are Mary Rosenthal, 25 years old, her child Rachel, 7 months, and Rose Locke, 20, whose hands were badly cut by breaking glass.

In company with Kelly, Hogan tried to get up the stairs, and, finding this impossible, the two men rushed to the roof of the adjoining structure, which they found to be 20 feet higher than the roof of the burning building. Without pausing a moment, both jumped down, Kelly slightly spraining his ankle; and then, Hogan lying down, the policeman grasped him by the ankles and slid him over the edge, where he was enabled to reach the endangered ones, and, after hanging in midair some moments, draw them up.

In the meantime the ladders had arrived, and were soon hoisted to the roof, when, amid the cheers of the gathered thousands, the men descended with the rescued ones. Then it was found that Miss Locke had badly cut both her hands while breaking glass in the third-story in order to get air. During the progress of the rescue a death-like stillness prevailed in the throng in the streets, but after it had been effected the cheering continued for fully 10 minutes, many of the spectators trying to break through the police lines in order to carry Kelly and Hogan on their shoulders.

Royal Arcanum Assessments.

Cleveland, O., May 27.—A new method of levying assessments was adopted yesterday by the supreme chapter of the Royal Arcanum. It provides for an emergency fund of about $200,000 a year and does away with the cutting down of certificates in amount year by year after the holders reach the age of 60 years. Each of the 195,000 members will also pay a yearly assessment of 50 cents to meet the running expenses. It was voted not to legislate in any manner against applicants for membership who are likely to see service in the war with Spain.

The present officers were re-elected with a few exceptions. Henry Goodwin of Boston declined re-election as grand chaplain, and E. A. Dew of Wisconsin was chosen for the office.

Killed In Street Duel.

St. Louis, May 26.—Dr. John G. Ferguson, a prominent dentist, and William M. Smith, a Missouri Pacific railroad switchman, were killed in a street duel last night. Dr. Ferguson was calling on a young lady named Walters. Smith, who lived next door, came out into the yard, and Ferguson, who was sitting with Miss Walters on the porch, demanded an apology for alleged derogatory remarks made by Smith. Angry remarks followed. The woman disappeared and revolvers were drawn. At the second exchange of shots both men fell mortally wounded. Dr. Ferguson has practiced here several years, and was one of the best known dentists of the city.

LEGALIZED WARFARE.

Agreements by Which Civilized Nations Diminish War's Horrors.

What is called international law in respect of warfare is a compact among nations as to certain rules and forbearances that shall be observed in conducting hostilities should war arise between any of the parties to the agreement.

It is agreed among the great nations of Europe that in the event of war arising, arraying any one of these powers against another, there shall be no privateering on either side. This limits the capturing or destruction of the enemy's commerce to the operations of regularly commissioned warships.

At the beginning of the present war with Spain President McKinley proclaimed that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war and that neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

There are differences of opinion as to whether certain articles are contraband of war—that is, whether they can be useful to the enemy. Thus, while sulphur, from which powder might be made, is contraband, it is still an undecided question whether the same rule applies to coal that might be used in steaming by the enemy's warships.

In all modern wars, even when such savage forces as Spain and Turkey are engaged, the Red Cross flag has been respected by combatants on both sides.

No pillaging is now allowed in war, but an army may take whatever it needs for its use in passing through a country—food for men and horses, wagons and animals for transportation, arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

In the present war Spain claims a right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but has intimated that she will simply place under naval control the merchant ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth Rock?

Johnnie—They fell on their knees.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did?

Tommy—Fell on the aborigines.—Westfield Standard.

AN UNCERTAINTY.

Cervera Bottled or Not Bottled? Is the Question.

Officers Declare He Blundered—A Safe Egress From Santiago Held to Be Impossible—Conference Held at White House—Question of the Propriety of a Military Advance at Once.

Washington, May 27.—Supposedly Schley is lying outside Santiago watching the entrance to the harbor to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels. While there is evidence of a certain kind of that fact, there has been no official confirmation. This is a little remarkable in view of the fact that it is only a day's run for one of Schley's swift torpedo boats from Santiago to a cable port in Hayti. There is also a curious lack of information from the newspaper dispatch boats on this point. It was supposed that the censors might have excised from some of the dispatches of the newspapers any reference to the fleets, but this would apply, according to the statement of the navy department officials here, only to what might relate to the movements and whereabouts of the United States forces, and the censor's rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadron.

Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their original belief that the Spanish squadron is securely bottled up in Santiago harbor, there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that, with the question still open, the beginning of the military operations is retarded, for as long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large, there is an indisposition to start the troop transports for Cuba.

Probably it was this uncertain state of affairs that induced the president to call a consultation between Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles and the members of the naval war board, Admiral Sicard, Captain Crowninshield and Captain Mahan. As stated by one of the members of the conference, the purpose was to go over the whole system from the Philippines to Cuba and Porto Rico, and decide just how far the plans already laid should be modified to meet existing conditions. This involved a discussion of such points as the propriety of the immediate advance of the military forces upon Cuba; the credibility of the advices so far had touching the location of the Spanish squadron; the policy of expediting the Cuban expedition, or accompanying it with one directed against Porto Rico, and finally the extent of the military assistance to be sent Admiral Dewey at Manila. None of the members of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are thought to be patent indications of a decision to embark military expeditions, whether for Cuba or Porto Rico can only be conjectured, in the course of the next few days.

Naval officers are turning their attention to inquiries whether it is possible for Admiral Cervera to get out of Santiago harbor. They hold that this manoeuvre is impossible, and that being the case, the career of the Spanish admiral is at an end, so far as it constitutes a menace against our ships. The British comment that Admiral Hornby in 1855 escaped with his entire fleet from a harbor under similar conditions, and that Admiral Cervera should be able to make his escape when he gets ready to do so is not accepted.

The naval view here is just to the contrary. It is pointed out that Admiral Hornby escaped from an open bay, while Admiral Cervera must come through a narrow channel about 300 feet wide, on which the American searchlights will play continually. It is stated that this is not mere opinion, but naval manoeuvres were carried on at Key West and Tortugas a few months ago which furnish a positive demonstration that Cervera cannot make an exit without being discovered.

An officer who was on board one of the American ships during the Tortugas movement says a sham night attack of torpedo boats was made upon the big battleships and cruisers. The latter were given no notice of the projected attact, and there was no extra guard such as the American ships now maintain. Every torpedo boat was discovered long before it was within striking distance of the cruisers and battleships. The pilot of one of the attacking boats was so bewildered by searchlights that he nearly ran into a cruiser. The lesson drawn from this attack was that a night sally by an enemy was impossible owing to the methods of discovering an approach. It had shown also that the attacking fleet could not get within range, although they had come within range of the guns on the ships attacked.

It is said that these manoeuvres at Tortugas and Key West practically represent the situation before Santiago. If Cervera sent out his torpedo boats as scouts, they would be detected before they could do damage and destroyed by the small guns of such cruisers as the Montgomery. The American ships would have the advantage of concentrating their entire fire upon one small passage, about 300 feet wide. A night battle is quite unusual in naval annals, but it has occurred. The Constellation fought the Revenge at night, the engagement continuing for six hours in the darkness, during which time the mainmast of the Constellation was carried away and the ship crippled. It is believed that if Admiral Cervera attempts to escape he will choose the night for this movement.

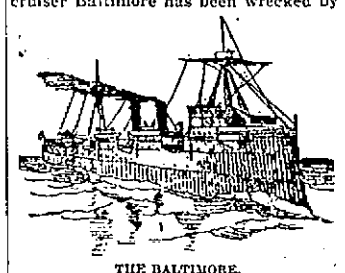
On the other hand naval officials are discussing the means the American commander may adopt to make exit impossible. In the blockade of Charleston, barges full of stones were sunk at the channel entrance, cutting off ingress and egress. A few old hulks would serve the same purpose in this case. There is difficulty in getting such craft, and the sinking of the derelict in the proper point in the channel would be attended with great danger. It must be towed to position, subjecting those in charge to the danger of mines and torpedoes. There are also the guns from Morro castle to be guarded against. It is understood, however, that the castle has no searchlights, so that a night operation of this character could be executed without the Spaniards being made aware of it. Taking everything into account, naval officers feel that Admiral Cervera committed a fatal blunder in being trapped at Santiago, and that there is to fear the trap will prove inadequate to hold him.

In the rush of military preparations the war officials have not been able to give much attention to the preparation of the regulations for the procurement of the additional 75,000 volunteers. It is still uncertain just how far the national authorities will go towards raising these forces themselves, nor is it positively known that independent organizations, companies, battalions and regiments raised by individuals will be accepted in blocks, if by so doing the department is required to accept the officers with the men. Indeed, it is now questioned whether under the law the department could, if it would, accept the services of officers under such conditions, as the governors of the states appear to be the only persons authorized to issue commissions below the regimental grade. There are other vexatious questions to be settled before the regulations can be promulgated, but fortunately, in the judgment of the department officials, due notice having been given to the people of a desire for more troops by the government, there is no occasion for haste in deciding upon details, in view of the fact that the full draft of men called for under the first call has not been secured. The department officials were engaged yesterday largely in considering the new law providing for the organization of certain independent forces, with the result that the department was able to announce regulations governing the examination of applicants for commissions in the engineer regiments and the organization of the immune regiments.

It is not generally understood throughout the country, said an army official, that soldiers who re-enlisted in the service and recruits who enlisted for the first time may be discharged on their own application at the close of the war. The enlistment is for three years, but there is nothing in the law to prevent soldiers received into the army, while it is being organized to its war strength, from being discharged as soon as the war is over. When the war is over the officials will determine at just what figure the army will be maintained, and I am sure more men will want to remain than there will be room for. The enlistments in the regular branch are proceeding at the rate of about 1000 every 10 days, so that sometime will elapse before the full war strength of 62,000 men is reached.

Baltimore Said to Be Wrecked.

London, May 27.—The Telegraph publishes a special from Manila that the cruiser Baltimore has been wrecked by



THE BALTIMORE.

an explosion on board. She is now lying on the mud at Macabulos.

One of Many Canards.

City of Mexico, May 27.—Telegrams have been received here by Spaniards announcing a naval battle in which the Spanish fleet won and the Americans lost every ship and Admiral Sampson was killed.

POSITION OF FLEETS.

Schley Is at Santiago and Sampson In the Bahama Channel.

Key West, May 26.—The movements of the American vessels under the three squadron commanders, beyond the generally accepted fact that Commodore Schley's squadron is now in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, while the blockading squadron, under Commodore Watson, is thought to be on duty along the western and northern coast of the island, are now shrouded with only slight uncertainty. The composition of the three squadrons has been changed, but the exact complement and names of the ships under their command is not permitted, for strategic reasons, to be telegraphed.

Concerning the statement that Admiral Cervera's ships are bottled up at Santiago de Cuba, it has been accepted that Commodore Schley could maintain the blockade of the harbor there and annihilate the Spanish fleet is it is found outside. The fact that Commodore Schley is now thought to be outside of Santiago de Cuba has given free rein to Rear Admiral Sampson, who is known to be in the Bahama channel.

His known purpose is to intercept the Spanish fleet if it attempts a movement along the northern coast in an attempt to reach Havana. With Commodore Schley at Santiago de Cuba, Rear Admiral Sampson would be in a position to proceed eastward and effect a junction of the two powerful squadrons or return toward Havana to resume operations in that vicinity.

It is now accepted as a fact that Commodore Schley is to be permitted to work out the problem of Santiago de Cuba.

The Oregon arrived here this morning and is now at anchor near Sand Key light.

Captain Charles E. Clark and other officers of the Oregon came ashore at 10 o'clock, and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition. Captain Clark said the crew of the Oregon had suffered much from the heat in passing twice through the tropics.

"All the way along," he added, "we were wondering where the Spaniards were, and we never ascertained that fact until we reached here."

"Do you know now," Captain Clark was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I imagine we can make a very accurate guess."

The Oregon will remain here for orders. She coaled four times on her trip, at Callao, Sandy Point, Rio Janeiro and Barbados, and reached here with plenty of coal and water on board.

The first news the officers and crew of the Oregon had of the Manila victory was at Rio Janeiro, where Captain Clark received a telegram from Washington.

The United States gunboat Hornet came in from the blockade this morning. She reports everything quiet along the line of the blockade.

Klondike Party Drowned.

Nashua, N. H., May 26.—Information received at the Armenian colony here shows that the entire Nashua and Haverhill (Mass.) Armenian Klondike party of seven men were drowned by the breaking of the ice in Frazier lake on May 2. Five of the men were from Nashua and two from Haverhill.

Sunk In Collision.

Calcutta, May 26.—On Tuesday, while the British India Steam Navigation company's steamer Mecca was towing her sister ship, Lindula, whose shaft was broken, the hawser parted, the two vessels came into collision and the Mecca was sunk, her captain and 52 others being drowned.

Would Increase Pay.

Washington, May 27.—Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill increasing the pay of the enlisted men who in time of war serve outside the territorial limits of the United States 100 percent of the rate as fixed by law during the period of such service.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Two hotels burned at Kennebunkport, Me., losses aggregating $12,000——Talk of a new loan of $60,000,000 in Spain——Note for $4000, supposed to have been paid by the former treasurer of Petersham, Mass., who is among the missing, presented for settlement by the holder——Four children drowned near Newmartinsville, W. Va., by the capsizing of a boat in which nine of them were trying to cross a creek——Neck of John McLaughlin, 16 years, broken by an elevator in a Dover, N. H., mill——Two bounty jumpers arrested in Lewiston, Me——New Bedford spinners vote to go back to work——Five soldiers and five workmen killed and 62 persons injured by an explosion in a projectile factory in Spain——Best portion of Kewaunee, Wis., destroyed by fire——Rats gnawing lead pipe cause a loss of $1000 to a Boston firm——Paper mills running to their full capacity——American firm shipping $500,000 worth of elevators to London——Mary E. Selner arrested in Philadelphia for poisoning her aged and wealthy husband——Three men escaped death in Portland while investigating a fire in a sawmill through an explosion of hot air and sawdust——Newsgirl in Bridgeport mangled by a locomotive——Six-hour fire in Toledo, started by electricity, caused $300,000 loss and resulted in the killing of three firemen by falling walls——A resolution urging that President McKinley order that no unnecessary Sabbath work be done by the army and navy in the present war and that battles be not begun on Sunday, met with decided opposition, and was finally laid on the table at the Presbyterian assembly in Winona Lake, Ind.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Chief Justice Carpenter died in Concord, N. H., of an apoplectic shock——Two Brooklyn firemen fatally hurt and others badly injured at fires in that city——Hardware factory in Connellsville, Pa., destroyed by fire at a loss of $100,000——Four persons killed by a tornado near Springdale, Ark——Building containing 3000 pounds of powder blown up near Hammond, Ind——Four men buried alive in a mine slope in Pennsylvania——Snow 14 feet deep on the top of Mt. Washington——Electric car in Boston wrecks a barber shop——More than half a million spindles idle in Fall River——Gregory Lundie of Hartford killed his wife and shot himself fatally——Three loafers in Monroe county, Ind., whipped by whitecaps——William Harrison, pay clerk in an iron works in Brooklyn, reported missing with $600——Expedition of 150 colored families being organized in Texas for settlement in Liberia——Ex-President Harrison to represent Venezuela before the commission chosen to settle the boundary dispute with Great Britain——Lydia Maxfield, 42 years, hanged herself in Madison, Me——Lena Sporrl, an insane widow, decapitated her two children in Poughkeepsie, N. Y——Five whalers reported as wrecked off Point Barrow——Members of an opera company quarantined in two cars near Geneva, N. Y., because of smallpox——Carrie Green killed herself in New York while suffering from the grip——Locomotive engineers will not join the federation of trainmen——Woman perished in a fire in Brooklyn, and a fireman nearly killed by a fall in trying to rescue her.

MONDAY, May 23.

Patrick Reagan killed in Newport, Vt., by falling downstairs——Jewelry worth $4000 stolen from the residence of Senator Mason in Washington——Catherine Hayes of Lawrence burned fatally by the explosion of a gasoline stove——Insurgents in Cuba subsisting on peppery wood and palm buds——Theodore Parsons badly cut in Williamstown, Mass., during a quarrel——Four murders, an attempted murder and a suicide in and around Baltimore Sunday——Northwestern Arkansas visited by a tornado that destroyed many lives and a great deal of property——Lawyer Bowen assassinated in Cotulla, Tex., on his way home——Barbara Brooks, widow of Brigadier General Brooks, robbed of nearly $10,000 in money and jewelry by burglars, who gained an entrance to the basement of her house in New York by the use of jimmies——Sadie Norton, said to belong in Boston, attempted suicide in Newport News——Many miners perish in a fire in Dortmund, Prussia——Samuel Chadbourn, 70 years, shot himself dead in Sanford, Me——Fireman killed and two others hurt by a locomotive tumbling from a trestle in San Francisco——Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," died in Chicopee Falls, Mass., of consumption——Mrs. Gregory killed J. H. Williams in Alameda, Col., with a bullet intended for her husband.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Four jockeys hurt in St. Louis, two probably fatally——Coremakers in Cleveland struck for an increase of 25 cents——Colonel Cooper, concerned in a conspiracy to loot a national bank in Dover, Del., fined $5000 and costs and imprisoned for 18 months——Sherman Livingstone, 75 years old, hanged himself in Amesbury, Mass——Colored brakeman responsible for the death of a boy who was stealing a ride was taken from the sheriff in Rives, Tenn., and lynched——French minister of colonies resigned because he failed to be reelected a member of the chamber of deputies——Tug sank at a wharf in New York, and one man drowned——Tornado in Texas destroyed 11 barns, 10 dwellings and two churches, and killed several——Steamer on Rangeley lake, Me., burned——British schooner fired at in attempting to enter Portland's harbor, the captain having forgotten the orders——James Ellis, a foreman in Boston's street department, shot dead by a peddler of fruit whom he admonished against littering a street——Indiana Novelty Manufacturing company of Plymouth, Ind., which made wooden rims and handles for bicycles, assigned——Celebrations in honor of the centennary of the Irish rebellion in 1798 begun in Ireland——A. A. Spoon of Syracuse killed his wife and himself in Indianapolis——Terrific storm in Virginia killed several and destroyed much property——Young man arrested in Tampa on suspicion of being a spy——General Merritt engaged to a Chicago girl of 20.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Cut of 10 percent in the wages of 2000 employes of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing company of Adams, Mass——Blackstone block in Valley Falls, R. I., practically destroyed by fire at a loss of $15,000, the second blaze in a year——Fire in the McKay block in Exeter, N. H., did damage to the extent of $3000——Pope Leo says that the recent disorders in Italy are the fruit of evil seed scattered with impunity in that country——Window of a watch store near the newspaper offices in Boston broken with a brick and several hundred dollars worth of watches stolen——J. D. Davis killed in Newmarket, N. H., by falling down stairs——Joseph Pellet drowned himself in Fairfield, Me——O'Neil's block in Bristol, Vt., damaged by fire——Sailor fatally hurt and another seriously injured by a Key West tug without provocation——Small-pox on a Hamburg liner at Halifax, and all the passengers quarantined——Boston woman drowned in Gloucester——G. F. Healey hanged himself in Waterville, Me——Boston police arrested a confidence man, formerly a newsboy in that city——Cramp Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia to be consolidated with an English firm with a capital of $10,000,000——One man killed and 14 injured in Granite City, Ills., by the explosion of a gasoline tank——Henry Cory of Fisherville, Mass., 52 years, killed by a locomotive——Force of troops relieved the missionaries and others at Kwellu, Africa, whose lives were imperilled by the uprising of the natives who rebelled against the imposition of the hut tax——New York girl 11 years of age drowned herself because of disappointment at not being allowed to take an examination for confirmation on account of her youth——Dewey's fleet has plenty of provisions, coal and ammunition, and in no danger from a land attack, but wants a force ashore strong enough to hold the city, the Spanish troops being a constant menace——Arrest of one of the passengers of the captured Panama as a spy, the suspicion being that he has plans of New York harbor——Doubt expressed as to whether it would be possible to raise regiments of men who had had yellow fever in case officers for such regiments were taken from the northern states and were men who had not been subjected to this disease——Oregon reported as safe at a Florida port——Vessel left Mobile with arms for the Cubans——Friction threatened between the French and British warships along the Newfoundland treaty coast this season on account of fisheries regulations——Queen Victoria's birthday celebrated in various places——If the United States does not aid the Cuban reconcentrados within three weeks hundreds more will be dead, according to the report brought from Matanzas.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

Alfred Leamble of San Diego, Cal., killed his wife and committed suicide, jealousy and drink being the cause——Secretary Gage wants life-saving crews on duty during June and July this year——Four western crooks, arrested in New York, supposed to have been concerned in the murder of a bartender in 1895 and in the robbery of a postoffice, during which a woman was killed——J. J. Dorcey, 55 years old, murdered in Key West, and there is a demand that martial law be declared owing to an increase in lawlessness——Large breweries in Cleveland, except two, to be consolidated——Colored man named Decker of Tottenville, Staten Island, mortally wounded his white wife and killed himself——Martin McMahon, laborer, fatally crushed in Nashua by cars——County treasurer in Madera, Cal., beaten and his safe robbed of several hundred dollars——Benjamin Young of Stewartston, N. H., protected his family against attack by an infuriated son-in-law named Ira Reed by shooting the latter mortally——David Simmons, 23, killed by gas while fitting a pipe in a Boston basement——Call issued by the president for 75,000 more volunteers——Haskell Reed's barn in Lexington, Mass., burned at a loss of $5000——Tragedian Keene suffering with appendicitis and obliged to cancel his engagements——Lumber mill, boarding house and several shops burned in South Littleton, N. H., at a loss of $25,000, with insurance of $8000——John Hines of Charlestown, Mass., a brakeman, fatally injured in Portsmouth——Alvin Niles of Sayles Hill, R. I., deliberately cut off his left arm below the elbow——Thirteen miners killed in a Belgian mine by an explosion of firedamp——Schaeffer's leather factory in Newark gutted by fire at a loss of $60,000——Two 3-story blocks and a lumber mill destroyed in Newton, Mass——Government expended $1,000,000 for army mules.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Brooklyn cigarmaker shot his wife fatally and killed himself while despondent from illness and idleness——Harry Ray, 21 years old, killed at Parkville, Conn., by stumbling over the rails of an electric road——Rockland, Me., boy of 7 drowned——Two women and an infant rescued from a burning building in Boston by a policeman and fireman——Havana's defenses said to be very formidable and the Spanish army of 120,000 men very strong——France disturbed by the misguided attack of journalists on the United States and by fear of an Anglo-American alliance——Several encounters between marines and civilians at Key West——American reverses alleged in stories sent out by the Spanish commander at Manila——European mediation seems impossible, even to leading Spanish statesmen——Troop of 57 cavalrymen leaves Chicago to join the Cuban insurgents——Savings bank deposits fell off for a short time on account of the war, but have now resumed their usual conditions——Our trade with China shown to be one-seventh of that empire's entire commerce and second only to that of England——Indians murder a boatman on the McClintock river——British steamer Mecca sunk and 53 lives lost——Widespread food riots reported in Cheh Kiang province, China——Japan's premier introduces a bill extending the suffrage five-fold——Mrs. George M. Pullman renounces terms of husband's will and will receive $3,000,000, and her sons each get a fortune——"Statesmen's corner" in Westminster abbey, where Gladstone will be buried——Senator Gorman proposes a war tax on trusts; house amends internal revenue bill——Nearly 200,000 people passed the bier of Gladstone in Westminster hall in 14 hours that body lay in state——Buildings and machinery of a brick company in Chelsea destroyed at a loss of $38,000——Klondike party of seven from the Armenian colonies in Haverhill and Nashua drowned in the Frazer river——Dr. Ferguson and W. M. Smith killed in St. Louis during a quarrel over slighting remarks about a woman——Colored youth in Salisbury, Md., lynched for shooting a white boy of his own age——Guns sent from Germany to Spain marked "furniture"——Lowell woman, 60 years, burned to death——Sheriff, deputy and an Indian killed by train robbers in New Mexico in attempting to effect a capture——Four men on a handcar killed near Gillette, Colo., in a collision with a train.

Strong Box Robbed.

Madera, Cal., May 25.—County Treasurer Krohn has been terribly beaten by robbers and the strong box of the county rifled. The treasurer was found in an unconscious condition in his office. He had been beaten about the face with a "billy" or sandbag, but was not fatally wounded. The floor of the office is marked with a trail of blood from the vault to the front door, where the wounded treasurer dragged himself on his hands and knees. The safe was empty and about $50 in silver and a few gold pieces were scattered on the floor. In a semi-conscious moment Treasurer Krohn inquired: "Did you get 'em?" This would indicate that two or more men were implicated. The men escaped, but were seen riding on the blind baggage car as the south-bound train pulled out. The booty secured was probably only a few hundred dollars.

"The difference at present between the handsome young woman and the codfish," said the cheerful idiot, in answer to a question he had evidently put to himself before sitting down at the table—"the difference between the handsome young woman and the codfish is, that one has a chance to become a tall bride and the other to become a ball fished." After that the hired girl passed them.

New Advertisements

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, May 24th, A. D. 1898.

GEORGE GORDON KING and SARAH K. BIRCKHEAD, Administrators on the estate of

WILLIAM H. KING,

having this day filed in this office to the Court of Probate of said Newport, their first account with the estate of said William H. King, deceased and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded and said petitioners having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

5 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S de bonis non C. T. A. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator de bonis non C. T. A., on the estate of ROBERT R. CARR, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

WILLIAM H. BOONE, Administrator de bonis non C. T. A. Newport, R. I. May 24th, 1898—5 28.

ADMINISTRATOR'S de bonis non C. T. A. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator de bonis non C. T. A., on the estate of Daniel Galvin, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

AUGUSTIN O. TITUS, Administrator de bonis non C. T. A. Newport, R. I., May 20th, 1898—5 23

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., May 23 A. D. 1898.

MARY W. LAWTON, widow, has this day filed in this office, her petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, and bearing date November 6, 1897, purporting to be the last will and testament of her late husband,

FREDERICK A. LAWTON,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased, may be granted to her, as the sole Executrix of said will. And said petitioner has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of her said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that said petition will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of June next, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock P. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-28

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., May 25, A. D. 1898.

ALEXANDER N. BARKER, the Guardian of the person and estate of

PHILIP CASWELL,

minor, has this day filed in this office his first account with the estate of said minor, with his petition thereon to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded. And said Guardian has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of his said account according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that said account will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of June next, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock P. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-28

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, May 18th, A. D. 1898.

LOUISA B. CASE, Executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Case, who was the Guardian of the person and estate of

JOHN H. CASE,

of full age, of said Newport, having this day filed in this office to the Court of Probate of said Newport, the account of Benjamin F. Case, Guardian, with the estate of said John H. Case, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said account will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

5-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 16, A. D. 1898.

SARAH D. CHASE presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date July 26, 1889, purporting to be the last will and testament of her late husband,

JAMES CHASE,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, said petitioner, as the sole executrix of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of June next, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Administrator on the estate of GEORGE A. MILLIKIN, late of said New Shoreham, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims to present them and those indebted to make payment to him within three months.

5 21 RALPH E. DODGE.

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given for all persons interested, to appear if they shall see fit, before the Court of Probate of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., to be holden at the Town Hall in said Tiverton, on the first Monday in June next, at one o'clock, p. m., and to be heard on the petition of Mrs. Rosabelle Fisher, praying that a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of AMEY SHERMAN, late of said Tiverton, deceased, may be proved, allowed and ordered recorded.

By order of said Court.

JOHN T. COOK, Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Tiverton, R. I., May 17th 1898. 5 21

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given for all persons interested to appear, if they shall see fit, before the Court of Probate of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., to be holden at the Town Hall in said Tiverton, on the first Monday in June next, at one o'clock, p. m. and be heard on the annual account of Andrew Sawyer, guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM SAWYER of said Tiverton.

By order of said Court.

JOHN T. COOK, Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Tiverton, R. I., May 17th, 1898. 5-21

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given for all persons interested, to appear if they shall see fit, before the Court of Probate of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., to be holden at the Town Hall in said Tiverton, on the first Monday in June next, at one o'clock p. m., and be heard on the petition of Margaret Slater, widow of HENRY SLATER, late of said Tiverton, deceased, praying that letters of administration on the estate of said deceased may be granted to herself or to some other suitable person.

By order of said Court.

JOHN T COOK, Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Tiverton, R. I., May 17th, 1898. 5-21

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Medal" Flour, $4.50

(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best, per lb.

Beans, N. Y. State, per qt. 8c.

A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast, per lb. 50c.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, per half lb. 25c.

Van Houten's Cocoa, per lb. 75c.

California Prunes,

Raisins, Loose Muscatel,

An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry, per gal. $1.00

DEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

Newport Illuminating Company

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT at lowest rates,

Newport Illuminating Company.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

NEW

Dates, Figs, Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Lemon Peel.

A FULL LINE OF NEW

Canned Goods.

Nice LIMA BEANS, 10c, 3 for 25c

New Figs, in one pound boxes.

APPLES, ORANGES, BANANAS, GRAPES,

AND A CHOICE LINE OF CONFECTIONERY.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172 & 176 BROADWAY.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN F. CASE, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

LOUISA B. CASE, Executrix. Newport, R. I., May 10, 1898—5-11

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of EDWARD H. HAMBLY, late of said Tiverton, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the undersigned within six months from this date. FRANK E. REED, Administrator.

Tiverton, R. I., May 5, 1898—5-7

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I. Executor of the last will and testament of SYLVESTER L. HORGAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

PATRICK B. BURKE, Executor. Newport, R. I., May 16th, 1898—5-21

Piano Tuning.

We make a specialty of this department of our business.

Honest Work at Honest Prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.
Please try us.
We give trading stamps.

Graphophones and Records.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.

154 Thames Street.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation and supplying an ar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Farmers and Gardeners Attention!

Garden Seed,

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, can not be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to he raises here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

for sale by

A. A. BARKER,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

TO INTRODUCE

The different brands of Whiskey I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey, (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50 my price $1.25.

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

H. D. SPOONER,

TAILOR,

Removed

—TO—

233 1-2 Thames Street.

Wanted.

INSURANCE AGENT in every town in Rhode Island. The best opportunity to make money ever offered. Call or address 7 Exchange Place, Boston Mass., Room 15.

PILES R. M. READ, (M. D., Harvard, 1869) 178 Tremont St., Boston. Cure Guaranteed. Consultation Free. Send for Pamphlet. Office hours 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.) FISTULA

Poetry.

A Toast.

To the Crystal of Desire,
To the Wheel of Mystic Birth,
Child of the Fire and Fire,—
Drink, Riders of the Earth!

To the hum of the wheeling wire,
In the rush of the air disturbed;
To the purr of the spurning tire,
And the sheen of the steed unspurred.
To the stroke of the corded muscle,
And the rise of the warming thighs;
To the lift and drop of the hills we top,
And the woodlands rolling by.

To the deep exhilaration,
To the brawn, and the touch that guides;
To the freedom of creation—
The world is his who rides.
To the spindrift mists of morning,
To noon, of the golden light;
To the flints that fade, and the mystic shade,
To the Moon, and the mottled night.

To the air, to the winds that buffet,
And the will to which they bend;
To life, and the way we fought it,
To the roads that never end.
To the wisest and the valiest,
To the silk-flung leaves we toss;
To the birds that race at a breathing pace,
And the bird that darts across!

To a joy beyond dimensions,
To a pleasure never old;
To the Prince of all inventions,
To the steel worth more than gold.
We, Heirs of an Age of Science,
With leaping Life shall ride,
From the purple dawn of manhood, on
To the ebbing eventide.

A Toast to the Child of Fire,
To the Wheel of Mystic Birth,
To the End of all Desire—
Drink, Riders of the Earth!—Harper's Magazine.

Selected Tale.

A TOP BUGGY AND A PINK SUN-BONNET.

Once "in the olden time, long ago," in a rural district of Ohio that shall be nameless, and the precise latitude and longitude of which shall be forever unrevealed, there lived an old gentleman who possessed a top buggy.

In these latter days when top buggies are the rule, this would not be a matter worthy of note; but forty years ago top buggies were the exception rather than the rule, and in this case the vehicle in question was the only one of its kind in all the country 'round. As to its make and model, as to whether it had drop axles or axles bowed up in a parabola, chronicle saith not, but it's a matter of history, that this buggy was much sought after by the youth of the neighborhood.

Why it was sought after will appear.

There was one gala day in all the year, when, from uplands and lowlands even to the remotest and most secluded corners, the people rose en masse at the break of day and went their ways, over roads that grew more and more crowded and dusty at each succeeding mile, to the county capital, where they feasted and made merry. That great day fell on the fourth day of the seventh month of each succeeding year, and marked (a fact which many seem now to be forgotten) the anniversary of the independence of several American colonies. On that day each country swain would sally forth with the best vehicle he owned, or could hire or borrow, and take the maiden of his choice to town to "celebrate."

Hence, the value which the aforementioned buggy possessed in the eyes of the youth of the neighborhood; for he who could command the only top buggy on the road for "The Fourth," could well afford to be fastidious in the choice of a lady for the occasion; for the fair ones, then, as now, were very susceptible to the influence of a stylish rig. Therefore great was the strife among the young gallants as to who should hire "Old Tommy's" buggy for The Fourth.

So much for the vehicle itself. All this was long ago, and if aught yet remains of the buggy no one knows it. Like the "wonderful one hoss shay," it has disappeared and only the fame of it remains. So now for the homely romance in which the famous buggy played an important part (though only in a passive way, however.)

* * * * *

Nell Blanchard was the acknowledged belle of the district. No one, not even her dearest girl friend, disputed that fact. She was so merry, so good humored, so frank, so obliging, and withal possessed of such a lithe and graceful body, and such a bright and winsome face that to raise a dissenting voice where all sang her praise would have been sheer folly. The envious ones would have been refused a hearing.

Of course, all the boys in the neighborhood were, or had been at some time, in love with Nell. The majority of these unfortunates contented themselves with a hopeless worship of the divinity at long range, which worship consisted of treating vulgar fractions with cold neglect and gazing the livelong afternoon across the dingy old school room to the corner seat of the "girls' side," where Nell sat in blissful unconsciousness of all this adoration, calmly studying her old brick-colored Greene's grammar.

Several of the boys, however, more bold than these dreamers, cherished hopes, scarce ever confessed to themselves and never to others, and sought openly to gain her favor. Consequently, at each noon and recess of those last days of school life, Nell was surrounded by a coterie of humble admirers. To her everlasting honor be it said, however, that through her tact and good nature, when these suitors were together about her, not the most sanguine of them could detect the least sign of preference or favoritism.

* * * * *

School days passed. Another "big girl" occupied the corner seat of honor, and Nell was a young lady. One term of singing school sufficed to extinguish the hopes of all save two of the rivals. The cruel necessity was accomplished in each case in the most gentle manner possible, and the disappointed boys went and buried their hopes reverently and sodded the graves and planted flowers [illegible]. Some of them are green to this day.

The two lads who would not yield hope were Jack Dean and Hank Mason. At the time of which I speak both were decidedly "in the running" and the other boys who had dropped out, now watching the race coolly and critically, unanimously pronounced it a "standoff."

And so it was to all appearances. Both boys were good fellows, both were dead in earnest, and both had been allowed to pay some public attention to the lady of their affections, by taking her to a "hunt supper" (as Jack had done) or by taking her to a Christmas ball (as Hank had done), or by escorting her home from singing school (as both of them had done).

As yet neither felt himself secure. Though it was but February, each was revolving in mind a plan for the summer campaign, a veritable coup de main, that should settle the matter for once and all. Both were considering the same plan. Jack had determined to take Nell to the celebration on the coming Fourth. So had Hank. Jack had determined to hire old Tommy Granger's top buggy for the occasion and trust to it for the victory. So also had Hank.

It is but just to say that Hank and Jack did not look upon the powers of the buggy in the same way. Hank trusted implicitly to the buggy and feminine weakness. Jack merely looked upon the buggy as a valuable and important "ally prospective," or "accessory before the act," having too keen a wit and being too chivalric a lover to trust to any extent in weakness of any sort on the part of Nell Blanchard.

Hank made the first move in the campaign, being a "forehanded cuss" as even his enemies reluctantly confessed. For Hank was stout-hearted and lucky and had his enemies. And so, long ere the corn had been planted, while yet the woods were destitute of verdure and while the snowdrifts on the northern slopes were still white and unmolested, Hank, resolving to take time by the forelock, by a "route obscure and lonely," remote from the highway and the gaze of the curious public, approached the owner of the buggy as he worked alone in the clearing, and bartered with him for the use of the vehicle on the coming Fourth. The old gentleman was shrewd, and of course there was some haggling, but Hank finally obtained the refusal of the buggy on condition of the performance of a stipulated number of days' labor in harvest time in payment for the same. So Hank went his way rejoicing, considering the victory as already won.

The next Sunday morning as Jack sauntered up to the churchyard fence, upon which a score of boys—Hank among them—were perched, awaiting the opening of the services, he felt, by some mystic influence exerted by the row of eyes that was turned upon him, that the owners of those eyes had been thinking or talking about him before his arrival. Undaunted, however, he perched at the end of the row, and leaning forward with his elbows upon his knees so as to command a view of the line, he returned a series of nonchalant "hellos" as the occupants of the fence accosted him in turn.

The row was very taciturn. The silence was oppressive, a kind of a self-conscious silence. Whittle, whittle, whittle. Someone said "Quaker-meeting," but failed to elicit more than a few half contemptuous grunts. Finally Andy, the wag, got down from the fence and proceeded to divert the crowd by attempting to balance himself upon a long stick of stove wood. Presently, while resting from his exertion, he turned a quizzical face to Jack:

"Going to get old Tommy's top buggy for the Fourth, Jack?"

There was some quiet laughter down the line. Jack thought quickly. He remembered in a flash the queer, uneasy thrill he had felt upon entering the churchyard. Why should Andy think of the Fourth and of old Tommy's buggy before the middle of April even?

"Don't know," he responded coolly, with a little rising reflection.

There was no more said, for the clerk raised the tune within the church just then, and the crowd trooped into the house, but Jack was thenceforth uneasy in his mind and did a deal of hard thinking during the sermon. His thinking did not allay his uneasiness in the least.

Next morning that uneasiness had become so strong that it induced him to hitch his team to the line fence before he had plowed a dozen rounds and drove him, half reluctant, over the ridge to old Tommy's clearing. He returned in short order and went on with his plowing.

He gave the team a remarkably hot time of it for about two hours and a half, and more than once during the forenoon old Dobbin turned his eyes upon him in solemn reproach for such unwonted pressure. Jack was out of humor, very much so. Every time he thought of the merry twinkle in old Tommy's eyes while he told of how Hank had been the "first comer, more'n a week ago," and already had secured the buggy, he swore softly to himself. His air castles tumbled about his ears and he almost gave up to despair. He had put much great faith in his plans for the Fourth that their premature collapse completely demoralized him for the time being. To be sure, there were other top buggies in the world—he could resort to the unprecedented expedient of hiring a lively rig in the county capital if needs be but it was the sense of being forestalled that overcame him. If Hank had secured the buggy at this early date, of course, he had secured the girl as well. He swore again and urged old Dobbin the more. His despair possessed him for three weeks. Then came a revulsion. He was buoyed up by the strength of a Great Resolve. First, he argued to himself that if a girl cared more for a top buggy than for him she was not worth having, anyway. Then it dawned upon him that as yet he had no positive case for the supposition that she did care for the buggy more than for him. If—he grabbed his hat and gun and hastened to the woods. When he returned two hours later (without any game, by the way) the Great Resolve had been formed.

He met Nell next morning at the turn in the pasture lane where he had waited for her—four hours it seemed to him. She came along the narrow cowpath, with her pink sun-bonnet, thrown back upon her shoulders, blithely humming and tapping a rata-plan on the bottom of her milking pail. Jack called upon the Great Resolve and stepped out into the path.

"Why, Jack Dean!"

There was a good deal of joyous surprise and some forced reserve in those three words. Jack had neglected her entirely for full three weeks, remember.

He could not wait for commonplace; the Great Resolve would not stand it.

"Nell, I've waited here since daybreak to see you. You can laugh and think me a fool, but I'm in dead earnest. Will you promise me now to go with me on the Fourth, Nell? Will you?"

There was a suspicion of laughter in her voice. "Why, Hank asked me that over a month ago!"

Jack kicked the soil viciously. "I knew it! It's no use, then?—I might have known!"

"I didn't promise," she ventured demurely.

He turned like a flash—"Honest? Then will you promise me? Now? If you care more for Hank and a top buggy than you do for me, tell me so! If you don't—promise, now!"

There was a merry gleam in her eyes as she turned to him. "I'll tell you what I'll do, Jack. I'll—I'll do the same with you as with Hank. I promised to let him know on the Sunday before the Fourth of July. I'll let you know then, too."

Jack tried to glean something from her face but she was inscrutable. He was nonplussed. "Well?" he said at last.

"I'll let you know then," she repeated. "And this is the way. If I wear a sun bonnet—this pink one—to church that day, it's yes, and I'll go with you on the Fourth—"

"You'll have to ride in my old buckboard," he interrupted gloomily, determined to present the whole affair without any false coloring.

"Yes! Yes! I understand. Remember—if it is this sun-bonnet—yes—if not, why it's no. Then there needn't be any more talk about it."

"I want it to be for once and all, remember," he persisted. "If you don't care for me, Nell—why, then's the time to show it."

"For once and all, Jack!" she repeated, solemnly. "Good-bye, I must get to milking now."

"O, Lord!" he groaned, as he crossed the woods on his homeward way, "that settles it, I suppose! If she'd made it her new spring hat, now—why then it would look different! But a sun-bonnet! A pink sun-bonnet! Why, Nell Blanchard never wore a sun-bonnet to church in all her life! Never—upon my soul—and I ought to know."

And he sighed a sigh of dismal foreboding.

* * * *

Sunday, the third of July, Jack arrayed himself in his best at a ridiculously early hour and sailed forth. He vowed to himself that he would not go to church—at any rate not until he was assured as to whether or not Nell wore the sun-bonnet. He stationed himself at a place of vantage, overlooking the road by which Nell would walk to church, and waited for her coming. He told himself that if she did not wear the pink sun-bonnet he could easily make sure of the fact as she passed below, in which case he would not go to church. He also ventured some vague thoughts respecting a course of action to be pursued in case the pink sun-bonnet should appear, but he sternly refused himself the pleasure of building air castles on that possibility. So he sat on the hillside and whittled for an hour and a half.

It was almost church time. Hark! The sound of the little cracked church bell jangling beyond the hill. Some boys passed along the road below—how he wished that they would hurry over the hills and out of his sight and hearing! They were gone, and more church goers came and went. Almost church time—first bell over—fifteen minutes yet—

Jack shut his knife with a click, and straightened himself up. He walked around to the fence where he could get a view of the head in the road, gazed for a moment with his hand shading his eyes—and then, vaulting the fence he broke down the hillside like a wild Indian.

He stood in the middle of the road and waited. She came to him with a half smile on her face and a pink gingham sun bonnet on her head.

"Hello, Jack," she called cheerily.

Jack looked up the road, he looked down the road. Then he stepped forward.

"I must have one thing more before I die," he said, "Kiss me, Nell."

And he took her unresisting into his arms and kissed her on the lips.

* * * *

And that is why Hank Mason having hired a buggy for the Fourth, failed to avail himself of the vehicle, and spent the day alone hunting squirrels. That is also why Mr. Jack Dean keeps with such jealous care, locked in a drawer of the old rosewood bureau that stands in the best room of his farmhouse, an old-fashioned sun-bonnet of faded pink gingham.—Ohio Farmer.

Parisian Art.

When a lady is sitting to a Parisian photographer for a portrait, the operator does not, in a perfunctory manner, coldly request her to look pleasant now, if you please. He says to her in the most natural and graceful manner in the world: "It is quite unnecessary to ask madame to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise." The lady, of course, acknowledges the compliment with her most gracious and highbred smile. "Click!" goes the camera, and he picture is obtained, revealing the sitter to the greatest possible advantage.—Philadelphia Times.

"I hope that you fully appreciate the fact that when you are married it is for life, and that the obligations you assume are most solemn," said the minister to a couple about to be married in his study.

"Yes, sir," replied the bride cheerily, "we know all about it, for I've been married three times before, and him twice, and we know the ropes pretty well by this time. Go ahead, please."—Harper's Bazar.

As two girls were watching the war bulletins yesterday a vender passed by, yelling the merits of a war atlas he had for sale.

"Mame," said one of the girls, "d'yer think he's got the lastest war news?"

"Sure," replied her companion; "don't yer hear how loud he's yellin'?"—New York Tribune.

Dorothy and Marjory were out with their nurse, when they met a negro man, and Marjory said:

"Oh, see! there goes a nigger!"

"Why, Marjory!" exclaimed Dorothy, "you must not say 'nigger.' It's dreadful rude. You should say 'coon,'"—Harper's Bazar.

Edith—Oh, Ethel, what shall I do? Jack says he supposes it's all over between us and that he'll send my presents back.

Ethel (experienced)—Tell him to bring them.—Brooklyn Life.

HOME DYEING
A Pleasure at Last.



No Muss. No Trouble.

MAYPOLE
·SOAP·
WASHES AND DYES
AT ONE OPERATION
.. ANY COLOR.

The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or mailed free for 15 cents;

Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT, 127 Duane Street, New York.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Geography, People and Products of This Twelve Hundred Island Archipelago.

There are more than 1,200 islands in the Philippine archipelago, but only nine of them are of any considerable size, the others being little more than bare volcanic rocks. They have a population of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, has an area of 41,121 square miles, being about as large as Cuba, and it has a population of over 4,600,000.

Manilla, the capital of Luzon and of the whole Philippine archipelago, is situated at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties into the bay of Manilla. Including its suburbs it has a population of 175,000, of which about 5,000 are Spaniards, 12,000 are creoles, or Spanish of mixed caste, and the remainder are mainly Tagal Malays, mestizos, Chinese and Mohammedans from India, with a few European foreigners.

The Philippines are the most northerly division of the great Indian archipelago.

The bay of Manilla has been called the finest commercial harbor in the world. It is 120 miles around it, and the water over much of its inclosed area is 300 feet deep. All the navies in the world might anchor in the bay at the same time and have room to spare.

After entering Manilla Bay a vessel still has 28 miles to sail to reach the city.

In the Philippines the rainy season lasts from May to November. The heaviest rains fall in July.

During the wet monsoons—the rainy season—the island of Luzon is subject to typhoons which often cause great destruction to the shipping and to property inshore.

Like Havana, the Philippines' capital city is famous for its cigars. The Manilla cheroot, highly appreciated in the East Indies and in Europe, is far milder than the heavy Cuban cigars.

Malays of the Tagal and the Bisayan tribes form the bulk of the population of the Philippines.

The aboriginal inhabitants, a dark people, called by the Spaniards Negritos, live in the mountainous parts of the islands.

The Philippines were discovered by Fernando Magalhaens (Magellan) in 1521. He was killed on one of the islands.

Wet gun cotton, 220 pounds, is the explosive material used in the United States pattern of Whitehead torpedo.

Up to 1851 pirates infested the Philippine waters. At that date a Spanish expedition against the island of Sulu put an end to their depredations.

The Spanish laws for the Indian are simple—and Spanish. Every male inhabitant must pay a personal tax and give 40 days' labor annually to the public works department. Besides this, in Luzon the coolies must cultivate tobacco for the government or pay a money equivalent.

A leading production in the Philippines is hemp. Manilla, as a term for rope, is in use the world over wherever vessels sail.

It is probable that balloons will be used effectively by our troops in the conflict with Spain.

Volcanoes are numerous and active in Luzon and other islands. The city of Albay was destroyed in 1814 by an eruption from Mount Mayon.

His Tomb a Living Tree.

Lumbermen cut down a large oak tree on the Baker farm, near Dunkirk, Ohio, that had probably been standing for over 100 years. They discovered, after the tree was down, that it was hollow, and they cut several feet off the end. They had not gone far until they came across the skeleton of a human being. From the growth of the tree it is apparent that this man, who is supposed to have been an Indian, had crawled into this tree at least seventy-five years ago and had died, the tree having grown over him. The bones were in a good state of preservation.

Wooden Shoes in France.

Wooden shoes in France are produced to the extent of about 4,000,000 pairs yearly. They are made in Alsace and Barriers by machinery, and in Lozere by hand. In the last-named province 1,700 persons are engaged in the manufacture, and the yearly product is more than half a million pairs.



Waiting the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varner, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatly. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyone that I am in good health."

PEACOCK WARRIORS.

SUCH ARE THE MEN WHO COMMAND SPAIN'S FORCES IN CUBA.

Win Their Epaulets by Wire Pulling and Their Decorations Through Disloyalty. Why the Spanish Army Has Always Been Lacking In Discipline.

The officers who command Spain's military forces in Cuba are most interesting individuals when viewed from a distance. From a purely spectacular point of view the Spanish general is an ideal warrior. His bearing is haughty and martial, his mustaches are fierce, his uniform gorgeous and his poses superb. My, but he can look ferocious! An American general in full parade uniform is no show at all beside one of these swarthy dandies. To the brass buttons and gold lace the fiery don adds



GENERAL LUIS MOLINA OLIVERA, COMMANDER IN MATANZAS.

waving plumes, gayly colored silk sashes and jeweled decorations. In this regalia he throws out his chest, holds up his chin and struts like a peacock. Such is a superficial view of the men we are about to drive out of Cuba.

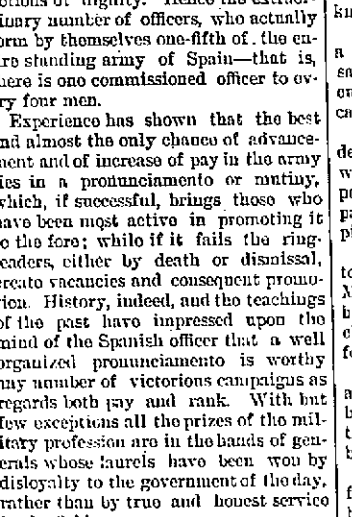
To those who know him better the Spanish general does not seem so impressive. He is a person with a most curious code of morals and peculiar views about honor. There is nothing about which the Spanish general likes to talk better than his honor, while as a matter of fact that is one thing in which he is most deficient, according to American standards.

In the first place, let us see how he happens to be a general. Is it because he has won promotion by long, faithful service or gallant deeds in action? Not at all. It has been more than a century since victory has perched on the Spanish arms. No, he is a general because he has been a shrewd, unscrupulous politician. The real politicians of Spain are her army officers. Weyler is a striking example.

Indeed the Spanish army may be regarded as the nineteenth century counterpart of the old Pretorian guard of Rome. Pride is still, as in the old days, one of the prevailing characteristics of the Spaniard. Trade, industry and the scientific professions appear to be unworthy of the usually poverty stricken descendant of many hidalgos, and the army constitutes in his eyes the only means of livelihood compatible with his notions of dignity. Hence the extraordinary number of officers, who actually form by themselves one-fifth of the entire standing army of Spain—that is, there is one commissioned officer to every four men.

Experience has shown that the best and almost the only chance of advancement and of increase of pay in the army lies in a pronunciamento or mutiny, which, if successful, brings those who have been most active in promoting it to the fore; while if it fails the ringleaders, either by death or dismissal, create vacancies and consequent promotion. History, indeed, and the teachings of the past have impressed upon the mind of the Spanish officer that a well organized pronunciamento is worthy any number of victorious campaigns as regards both pay and rank. With but few exceptions all the prizes of the military profession are in the hands of generals whose laurels have been won by disloyalty to the government of the day, rather than by true and honest service in the field.

The officers of the Spanish army are as a rule what are known as soldiers of fortune—that is to say, men who have entered the service of the crown for the sole purpose of winning rank and fortune, and it is to be feared that the ambition to succeed in these two particulars plays a far greater role in their career than any considerations of duty or patriotism.



GENERAL VICENTE GOMEZ RUBERTE, GOVERNOR OF CABANAS FORTRESS.

It will be readily understood that with such a condition of affairs as this discipline is the weak point of the Spanish army, which in spite of the excellent raw material has much more in common with the military forces of the South American republics than with those of any great power.

ANDREW DOWNS.

Hopeless.

She "Do you think the North Pole will ever be discovered?"

He "Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it."—Chicago News.

Don't tell a woman that you take her to be an artist, judging by her face, unless you are looking for trouble.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY

The Speed, Armament and Handling of Sea Fighters.

GRIM, PONDEROUS BATTLESHIPS.

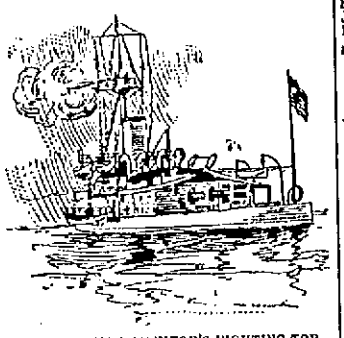
Swift Armored Cruisers and Low Swimming Monitors Which, With Full Magazines and Shotted Guns, Watch the Cuban Ports or Seek Spanish Squadrons.

The marines in the navy use the Lee rifle, which has a magazine holding five cartridges. This arm is of .23 caliber.

In naval warfare the shell has replaced the solid shot in all calibers down to the 1 pounder gun, adding vastly to the destructive effect of a cannonade.

All modern guns on ships of war are breechloading and rifled.

From the highest calibers down to a 4 inch diameter of bore guns are designated by their caliber. From a 4



FIRING FROM A MONITOR'S FIGHTING TOP.

inch caliber down to the 1 pounder they take their name from the weight of the shot they throw. Everything below the 1 pounder is in the machine gun class.

Male applicants may enter the navy between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Boys between 14 and 17 years old can enlist only as apprentices.

While in the army the private soldier may rise to a major generalship, in the navy the limit of the bluejacket's possible promotion is the position of warrant officer, as gunner, boatswain, carpenter. The highest pay of a warrant officer is $1,800 a year.

Bluejackets are better paid than soldiers in the United States service, and when in active service have what the soldier is seldom sure of, the assurance of good food and comfortable quarters. A landsman in the navy receives in the beginning $16 a month, and his pay increases at each step of his promotion to the rank of ordinary and of able seaman.

From Key West to Havana is a distance of 90 miles measured in a direction almost due south.

To cruise on a warship in the Caribbean sea is a far more healthful and pleasant business than to campaign on land. It is cooler upon the water, there are no venomous reptiles or insects to make life a burden and but little liability of malarial or epidemic disease.

For fighting in warm climates the United States seaman wears a uniform of white—canvas jumper, canvas trousers, knitted watch cap or white canvas hat, black necktie and lanyard with knife.

For boarding or repelling boarders in a naval engagement the United States sailor is provided with a revolver and cutlass. When landed as infantry, he carries a Lee magazine rifle.

There is nothing cleaner than the decks and equipment of a warship. All woodwork is scrubbed and brass work polished daily, and there is no end to painting and scraping and to the chipping of rust from anchors and cables.

Every man-of-war's man knows how to sew and does his own mending. Many of the old hands would rather buy the materials and make their own clothes than draw a ready made uniform suit from the government.

On warships to which a chaplain is assigned a small white pennant with a blue cross flying from the gaff gives notice that divine service is being held on board.

No punishment involving bodily suffering, such as the old time flogging, branding, tattooing of offenders, can be adjudged by any court martial or inflicted upon any person in the navy.

In modern naval fights the battleships are ranged in the first line and bear the brunt of attack. With them are the monitors and armored cruisers which protect the flanks and rear of the line of battle. Protected cruisers, torpedo boats, dispatch boats, hospital ships and torpedo boat destroyers form the second line.

Torpedo boat destroyers are large torpedo boats which are equipped so that they may launch torpedoes at the enemy or with guns and rams sink his torpedo boats.

The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is $1,500.

The present outlay for the United States navy is $50,000 per day.

A single charge of ammunition for a large caliber gun costs $500.

It costs from $7,000 to $10,000 to fill the bunkers of a man-of-war with coal.

Until the recent naval fight off Manilla only one sea fight had occurred to put modern war vessels and armaments to the test—the battle of Yalu, in 1895, between the Chinese and Japanese fleets.

Our modern steel built, armorclad navy had no existence, even on paper, 16 years ago. At that time the United States had but 37 war vessels available for cruising, of which only one, the Tennessee, was a first rate ship. The smoothbore muzzle loader was the prevailing gun in the service then. Many of the war craft of that period have been since laid up as superannuated.

The first class battleship Iowa is the most powerful open sea fighter, and the protected cruiser Minneapolis, which has reached a speed of 23.7 knots, is the swiftest ship in the navy.

Two souls with but two different thoughts may be won in time.

The highwayman holds up other people in order to support himself.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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SURPLUS, $250,000

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Fall and Winter Woolens
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In all the new Shapes.
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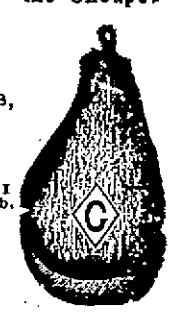
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FLAGS EVERYWHERE

WE ARE FLYING MORE BUNTING THAN ANY OTHER NATION.

Interesting Phases of the American Citizen's Decision to Fling the Starry Banner Out—How and Where Uncle Sam's Flags Are Made.

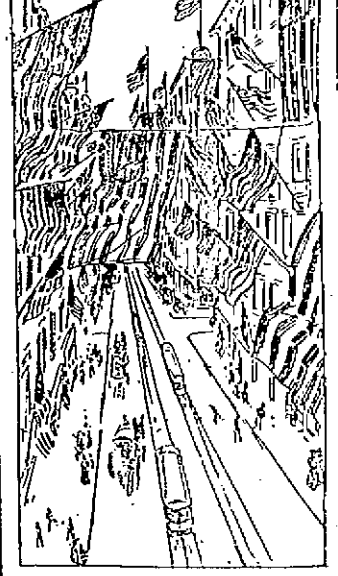
More flags are flying in the United States today than in any other country on the globe. Judged by the wealth of bunting we have swung to the breeze, every man is a patriot. Nothing in the history of this or any other nation ever equaled the display which we are now making. The British love to display their national emblem, the Japanese are lavish flag fliers, and the French are apt to flaunt their tricolor most liberally on occasion, but the American has outdone them all. He flies 50 flags to their one.

In the big cities the display is the most noticeable, for there the banners are massed. The sky line fairly bristles with staffs from each of which floats the stars and stripes. Every street presents a flag vista where the flapping folds of Old Glory jut out from windows in diminishing sizes down two long perspective lines.

Perhaps one of the most striking of these flag vistas is to be seen in New York. Looking down Wall street from its junction with Broadway can be seen perhaps 200 American flags. It is not their number, but their size and the way in which they almost roof the street, that makes the scene notable. Wall street is a narrow thoroughfare at best and hemmed in as it is by tall buildings seems little more than a lane. Then the flags are nearly all big ones, most of them from 15 to 20 feet long and swung from staffs which project from the upper stories of the buildings.

But of course the bankers might be expected to have fine flags. You will see just as big ones, though, hoisted on flagpoles above many private residences, for one of the new necessities of the American householder seems to be a good sized bunting flag. Every day is Fourth of July now, and since the Dewey incident at Manilla bay no loyal citizen wants to be without the means of publicly announcing his patriotic joy.

Of course all this has created an immense demand for flags. It is said that within the last month more flags have been sold than in the preceding ten years. The bunting and flag manufacturers were swamped with orders long ago, and for weeks have been struggling to catch up. Every sailmaker in the country has been making flags early and late, and in many factories where a flag was never made before big forces of employees have been set to work turning out the stars and stripes. Another commercial effect of all this patriotic sentiment has been to send flag prices sky high. A week after the battle of Manilla the advance in New York was more than 100 per cent.



A FLAG VISTA.

Even the government has found difficulty in getting bunting enough to equip its newly acquired warships, although the two factories which make all the bunting used in the United States give Uncle Sam's orders first call. The government makes up its own flags, however. This work is all done at the Brooklyn navy yard. One of the buildings is devoted to this purpose, and there, hard at work, sit hundreds of girls whose busy fingers turn out the flags.

As soon as the bunting arrives in the building it is put through a series of testing devices which are very severe. As the flags will be subjected to the extremes of heat and cold, as they will freeze and thaw, as they will be blown by every breeze of every clime and sea, so the bunting which makes the flags must be put through a series of preliminary tests equal to heat, cold, freeze, thaw, sea and atmosphere.

Next the bunting is cut into strips which are laid aside in great piles ready for the hands of the workers. After the strips are cut they are carried into a department where sit the stripe sewers. Formerly the work was done by hand, and then a great number of work women had to be employed. Now it is done by machine, and the girls only have to work the needle through the red and white. Very soon the government will have electricity to work the machines, and the girls will only need to guide the stripes through the electric sewing machine.

The white cotton cloth from which the stars are cut is folded into about 20 thicknesses. The pattern is then marked on it and cut out with a sharp knife or a hammer and chisel. Each flag has to have 90 stars (45 on each side), and these are sewed firmly in place on the blue field by experienced sewing women.

O. J. BOWDEN.

Some of the revolutions brought about by the bicycle are only somersaults.

A man's intentions may be good, but the grocer often refuses to credit them.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ODD RECRUITING.

AN ENGLISH REGIMENT THAT WAS RAISED BY KISSES.

Romantic Way in Which Jean, the Beautiful Duchess of Gordon, Persuaded the Gallant Scotch Highlanders to Accept the Queen's Shilling.

The somewhat romantic interest in this beautiful and romantic woman (Jean, Duchess of Gordon) has been lately revived, when the brave deeds of the Gordon Highlanders have been so conspicuously brought before the notice of the public; for it was entirely owing to the Duchess of Gordon's loyal activity that this regiment was originally raised in Aberdeenshire. The writer (as one of her great-grandchildren) may perhaps be pardoned for the feeling of pride in being permitted to recall many of the personal incidents and traditions surrounding those first recruits for this most popular regiment, which now bears upon its colors the historic names of almost every battlefield where British troops have fought and conquered.

Married to Alexander, Duke of Gordon, in 1767, Duchesss Jean fairly took London by storm, and at once became one of the great leaders in society. Her reputation for wit and energy was almost proverbial, and had been well established during the first twenty years of her married life; so it was not surprising that the first rumors of a possible French invasion quickly reached the duchess, and were apparently discussed in royal circles, for it is said that when the prince regent spoke of the imperative necessity of increasing very largely the number of his majesty's forces, the duchess joined in the discussion, and made a wager with the prince regent that she would raise a regiment before his royal highness, though she did not disclose the special manner in which she proposed to gain the victory.

At this time the duchess must have been over forty years of age, and apparently still as irresistibly charming as in the earlier days of her life; while most certainly her energy was unabated, as in this very year the gossiping diaries of Miss Berry relate that this lady spent sixteen hours out of the twenty-four in a constant round of amusement; relating that upon one day just then, "she had begun by attending Handel's music at Westminster Abbey, then to Hasting's trial, a dinner and a play, Lady Ducan's assembly, Ranelaigh, and Mrs. Hobart's 'farse,' and herself gave a ball in the evening before that morning in which she must have got a good way, before setting out for Scotland." Probably that ball was the occasion on which the bet was made, as by her own letters the prince regent and his brothers, the Dukes of York and Sussex, were frequent guests at her house. But we must picture the duchess and her son, Lord Huntley, a fine-looking young man of twenty-four years old, starting off on their long journey to Scotland in the spring of the year 1794; and we know that an official sanction was sent to the Duke of Gordon to raise a regiment for the king's service, and was dated February 10, 1794. Lord Huntley, by her side, no doubt spoke eloquently of the glories of a soldier's life, and his mother urged each stalwart Highlander to accept the king's shilling with her sweet smiles and winning ways; and when at last all other persuasions failed, tradition, well founded on fact, tells that just a kiss from the beautiful duchess completed the conquest; so no doubt all her charms had outlived her youthful days, for the authorities at the war office in London were very quickly informed that the regiment was complete and a thousand strong.

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Allays Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10 c. at Druggists or by mail.

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600 tons SUSQUEHANNA

Stove and Chestnut

for sale by

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

A Cable to the Farallones.

Governor Budd is said to have suggested to Senator White that a cable from San Francisco to the Farallon Islands would constitute a strong link in the chain of defence along the Pacific coast. The Farallon Islands stand like a sentinel ready to give notice of the approach of an enemy to the principal city of the coast. The sentinel is not of much use unless he is provided with means of communicating with the citadel. From this sentinel's point of view a wide sweep of the Pacific is open. Craft of all kinds coming from all directions would bring information to this ocean outpost, if it were known that such information would immediately reach the city. In the possible event of the fitting out of Spanish privateers, cable communication between the city and the islands would have an especial value.

As the naval forces of the United States are needed on the Atlantic coast the privateers would naturally look for prizes on the Pacific coast. While there is no immediate danger of such attacks upon our commerce, they are within the line of probability if the war should continue one or two years longer. It is not only in war time that instant communication with the Farallones would be of signal service. The islands would become to our merchants almost the same as a port of arrival. Now head winds and fogs often detain vessels on their way to this port. A cable despatch from the Farallones locating craft within the islands' range of observation would certainly be a great convenience. It would be scarcely less valuable as a messenger from the Pacific to announce the approach of storms. At present the weather forecast official has to guess at what the elements are going to do west of San Francisco.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Justification of Military Aggression.

We have always avowed that we will, and do, act justly; in practice, like other states, and like mankind generally, when we have wanted anything very badly, we have—at least at times—managed to see that it was just that we should have it. In the matter of general policy our hands are by no means clean from aggression. General Grant, after retiring from public life, maintained that the war with Mexico was an unjust war; a stigma which, if true, stains our possession of California and much other territory. The acquisition of Louisiana was as great an outrage upon the technical rights of Spain as the acquisition of Hawaii would be upon the technical rights of the fast-disappearing aborigines; and there can be little doubt that, although we did not go to war with Spain to get Florida, we made things so uncomfortable for her that she was practically forced at last to get out. It does not follow necessarily that any of these actions were wrong, even if we consider that the so-called legal rights of Mexico and Spain were set aside by the strong hand; for law is simply an invention of mankind to secure justice, and when justice, the natural rights of the greater number, is prevented by the legal, not the natural, rights of a few, law may be set aside, as it is at every election, where large minorities of people are forced to submit to what they consider grievous wrong. The danger of overleaping law to secure what is right may be freely admitted; but no great responsibility, such as the use of power always is, can be exercised at all without some danger of abuse. In the annexation of Louisiana we infringed the letter of our own Constitution. We broke the law in order to reach an end eminently beneficial to the majority of those concerned.—Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., in Harper's Magazine.

A Sulphurous Outlook.

Paper makers, dealers and users continue to worry over the sulphur question, for the reasons stated in Press and Printer last week. Without sulphur, the mills can't make sulphite; shut off sulphite, and paper production would drop 90 per cent. till conditions could be revised. When brimstone gets up to $51, the laden vessels will try to scoot past Gibraltar without getting captured. Indeed, there is already deep interest in the fate of the Europa, which sailed from Sicily April 30, bound for Portland and laden with the contraband brimstone. If the war lasts, and sulphur prices keep rising, the price of new stock must get up to three or four cents. Then the book mills will begin making a low-grade paper to sell in competition with the wood-pulp news. But as mills of all kinds are already rushed, it is hard to tell how the demands of the public for newspapers can long be supplied without charging them higher prices. I shouldn't be surprised any day to see the big one cent papers double their price, and the two-cent papers go up to three cents.

The Dear Child.

Little Tommie—Sister Lillian likes to have you come here.

Mr. Simperling—Aw, indeed! How do you know that?

Little Tommie—Well, people always like what makes them glad, don't they?

Mr. Simperling—Generally. But how do you know I make her glad?

Little Tommie—I heard her tellin one of the other girls today that she just had to laugh every time she looked at you.

A new postoffice was established in a small village away out West, and a native of the soil was appointed postmaster. After a while complaints were made that no mail was sent out from the new office, and an inspector was sent to inquire into the matter. He called upon the postmaster, and stating the cause of his visit, asked why no mail had been sent out.

The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mailbag hanging up in a corner, and said:

"Well, I ain't sent it out 'cause the bag ain't nowheres nigh full yet."—Harper's Bazar.

At the present moment the British empire is fifty-three times the size of France, fifty-two times that of Germany, three and a half times that of the United States of America, thrice the size of Europe, with treble the population of all the Russias. It extends over eleven million square miles, occupies one-fifth of the globe, contains one-fifth of the human race, or 350,000,000 people, embraces four continents, ten thousand islands, five hundred promontories and two thousand rivers.

Everybody can set a good example, be it to many or to few; everybody can in some degree encourage virtue and religion, and discountenance vice and folly; everybody has some one whom they can advice and instruct, or in some way help to guide through life.

That which is properly known as the "funny bone," just at the point of the elbow, is in reality not a bone at all, but a nerve that lies near the surface, and which, on getting a knock or blow, causes the well-known tingling sensation in the arms and fingers.

The June Century.

The June number of The Century has several features of particular timeliness. Captain Alfred T. Mahan, recently recalled to active service as special adviser to the Naval Strategy Board, contributes a paper describing the reasons for the failure of the Spanish Armada. This is introductory to a general article on the Armada, illustrated by Varian, and written by William Frederic Tilton. Mr. Tilton's paper is chiefly based on the manuscript Irish correspondence in the London Record Office, and on the narratives of survivors and other authentic Spanish papers, gathered by Captain Duro, the historian of the Armada. Mr. Emory W. Evan, who served as a major in the Cuban army, recounts his experience under General Garcia in an article entitled "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents." Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the Torpedo Division in the Confederate Navy, describes "The Confederate Torpedo Service," which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Mr. Crowley laid the mine which blew up the first gunboat ever destroyed by this means. Mr. Stephen Bonsal, formerly of the American Legation at Madrid writes of "Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," the illustrations being by Joseph Pennell. Accompanying a number of hitherto unpublished drawings by Vierge for Cervantes' masterpiece, William Dean Howells has an article on "Pictures for Don Quixote." Bret Harte contributes one of his characteristic Western stories, "The Passing of Enriques," the central figures of which are characters already familiar to readers of The Century. "The Three R's at Circle City," by Miss Anna Falconer, is the description of a queer polyglot school that flourished in the Arctic regions. Another story in the series of "Gallops" by the new Century writer, David Gray, is called "Carly Carteret's Sister." Two illustrated papers make up "An American School of Dramatic Art"; one by J. Rankin Towse, giving "A Critical Review of Daly's Theater," and the other, by the late George Parsons Lathrop, presenting a pen picture of "The Inside Working of the Theater." Andre Castaigne's illustration this month in "The Seven Wonders of the World" is a striking reconstruction of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Of special interest to women is Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason's "Club and Salon."

June Ladies' Home Journal.

As its opening feature the June Ladies' Home Journal interestingly presents a series of characteristic anecdotes of Mrs. Cleveland, illustrated with photographs made especially for the article. The anecdotes, recalling many of Mrs. Cleveland's sayings and doings, are contributed anonymously by her closest friends. With the concluding letters of the series giving "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife" in Washington the authorship is disclosed and much curious interest gratified. The poetic romance of the Brownings is related by Clifford Howard, in an article on "The Most Beautiful Love Story in Literature," and the Shaker community of Mount Lebanon is described by Madeline S. Bridges.

Edward Bok has a vigorous editorial page, while Lilian Bell has crossed the Russian frontier, and writes of her journey, her experiences, and of the people she met in Poland. "The Graves in the Old Breastwork" narrates an Alabama Memorial Day incident, the other fiction feature being Julia Magruder's "A Heaven-Kissing Hill"—the third installment. There is a sketch by Humorist Burdette—the second of his "Kindergarten" series, and a song, "First Summer Days." Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes on soups and on fruits, and the Journal architect presents plans for three small churches. Four special pages are devoted to women's gowns, and there are articles on needlework, and nearly every feature of home life is touched upon. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

A Lost Art Among Yankee Boys.

B. L. Robinson writes an article for June St. Nicholas on "The Art of Whittling." The author says:

Every American boy finds many uses for his jackknife. It is equally indispensable whether he is cutting darts out of shingles, making willow whistles, or trimming kitesticks; to say nothing of carving initials on fences and desks, or playing mumble-peg. But whittling as an amusement is probably not so common now as it was half a century ago, when toys of all kinds were much less numerous, and the pocket-knife—often the boy's only storehouse-right possession—was accordingly much more important as a source of entertainment.

While every one should rejoice in the many sports and varied devices which at present contribute so much to a boy's mental and physical development, and give him the steady and skilful hands so useful in after life, still it is to be regretted, if in our days of baseball and tennis, of amateur printing presses and "kodaks," the ingenious use of the jack knife that has made the Yankee boy proverbially a clever whittler should become a lost art.

There are several unusually attractive articles in St. Nicholas this month, and even in the great flood of magazine literature and the inundation of war news they will not be overlooked by the young audience to whom they especially appeal.

Miss Strobridge tells the story of "An Unwilling Balloonist"—a newsboy, who, in the early days of California was by accident carried aloft with an escaping balloon. The illustrations by Kaufman are finely characteristic. Major J. B. Pond in his boyhood made an unlucky swap, and tells us of the misadventure in "My First Gun." The weapon was a "pill lock"—a variety probably new to this generation. Few know that Beranger's song, "The King of Yvetot," dealt with a true potentate and a real monarchy. Gerald Brenan talks entertainingly of the quaint little realm, and revives its traditions and legends for the modern reader.

Lawrence Irwell has a story that will appeal especially to philatelists. It is called, "A Stamp Collector's Experience," and incidentally shows the fallacy of some circumstantial evidence. The illustrations are by Malcolm Fraser.

Barney Hoskin Standish writes of "The Bumble Bee" and succeeds in making an effective plea for the furry little fellow. If Mr. Standish is right, the prosperity of the nation depends on this fertilizer of the clover-heads.

Other items of the table of contents that may well be mentioned are "Flower Names," by Miss Maby, a little discourse on derivations: "The Scribe of Darley," one of Miss Cloud's clever ballads; "The Art of Whittling," with illustrations; and Mr. Riordon's brisk short story, "How Matt Became a Reporter."

The serials by Mr. Stockton, Mr. Rupert Hughes, Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, are varied and absorbing in interest to their respective admirers.

The dews of grace fall during the night of sorrow.

Care in Preparing Coffee.

The Frenchwoman measures the water she is to use in making coffee, not as she puts it on the coffee, but when she puts it into the tea kettle to heat. That simplifies matters. She pours on her water a little at a time, always boiling, and she does not put in too much.

"There are not many people here who measure the water for their coffee in that way," some one said to Mme. Blay.

"No," she answered quickly, "and that is the reason they do not have good coffee."

The Frenchwoman gives the recipe for her after-dinner coffee before she gives that for her breakfast coffee.

She allows one-and-a-half tablespoonfuls of coffee for each small cup of after-dinner coffee, and into her tea kettle, if she is to have coffee for six people, she measures six small cups of water.

Her coffee pot is standing in a dish of hot water on the table. It is not safe to trust even a careful French servant with one of those beautiful copper coffee pots on the stove, though it might be done without injury to either coffee or coffee pot. There is, however, no possible chance of boiling if there is no fire under the pot.

When the water is poured on a little at a time, being distributed by the two upper filters, it reaches the coffee slowly, does not sift directly through, but lies upon it, softens and swells it, and takes out the strength. By the time the last drop of boiling water from the kettle has been poured in, the coffee has swelled until it nearly fills the upper part of the coffee pot, and the liquid below is black and clear and strong. The cook has taken great pains not to disturb the grounds in any way, to spoil that beautiful clearness.

But the small amount of water used to the large amount of coffee has by no means extracted all its strength, and the thrifty and sensible Frenchwoman does not think of throwing it away. The following morning she takes the coffee that has been used for the dinner beverage, adds to it two tablespoonfuls of chickory, or, if she wishes it to be extra good, two more tablespoonfuls of coffee, pours on her six large cups of water, measured and heated as she prepared for her black coffee of the night before, has her milk heated to put in it, and has a good cup of coffee.—New York Times.

An Essay by M. Brunetiere.

The Critic has asked its readers to decide on what branch of contemporary French literature they would like to read an essay by M. Brunetiere. When the distinguished critic was in the country a year ago, he promised to write out for The Critic his five Lenox Lyceum lectures, but has never found an opportunity of doing so, and now proposes instead that he be asked to write a single essay in place of the five papers promised. The choice of subjects lies between History, the Drama, Poetry, Criticism and the Novel. The polls will close on June 30.

The Latest from Klondike.

Friend—"And so you were slowly freezing to death. Well, what saved you?"

Narrator—"Oh, at the thought of it my blood began to boil, and I thawed out."—New York Journal.

Full Well He Knew the Danger.

"Oh, Edwin, Edwin!" sobbed Athanasia.

Often at evening she would sit by herself, thus, and weep over her faithful lover's letters.

For he had not committed himself in any of them.—Detroit Free Press.

One Scoffer Silenced.

Sarcastic Inquirer—"What good will it do you to take your bicycle with you to Cuba?"

Prospective Soldier—"If I become homesick, sir, I can puncture one of my tires and breathe my native air again."—Chicago Tribune.

Experimental.

"Did the prisoner offer any excuse for his big army?"

"Yes; he said he was tempted to keep on marrying until he got a wife that could make a good cup of coffee."—Chicago Record.

Changed by Time.

"As a child he was afraid of the dark."

"Yes."

"Well, now he is grown, has gone into politics and is afraid of the light."—New York World.

"Pa," said Mollie, "didn't the Puritans suffer dreadfully from the cold during the first winter here?"

"Yes, darling. You see, fuel was scarce——"

"Why didn't they burn some of that furniture, then? They brought enough over with 'em to burn half of it without missing any."—Harper's Bazar.

"Where were you last night, old man?"

"Oh, I was at a grand dinner at Mr. Vanderdam's. Never saw so many rich people together before. The aggregate wealth at table, not counting me, was at least $100,000,000. Counting me, it was $99,992,432.37½."—Harlem Life.

"Harry," said Mrs. Tredway to her husband at the breakfast table, "I am quite out of money, and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 6. cents."

"What do you want 60 cents for?"

"Ten cents for car fare and 50 cents for luncheon."—Harper's Bazar.

She (anxiously)—Tell me quickly, dearest, what was papa's answer? Did he smile on your suit?

He (bitterly)—Smile! He simply roared with laughter.

She—The idea!—Tid-Bits.

The City Girl in The Country.

"When she has a few minutes to spare the busy housekeeper comes out to chat with you," writes Ruth Ashmore of "Small Faults of Summer-Time" in the June Ladies's Home Journal. "Instead of telling her of the things in which she would be interested, of some of the great sights of the city, you explain to her how little used you are to country life and how tiresome you find it. Surely this is not much of an incentive, as far as she is concerned, toward adding to your pleasure. Overdressed, disagreeable in your manners, you cannot expect to be popular, and yet you wonder at the enjoyment that your friend is finding in the place which you refer to as 'this horrid, disagreeable hole.'

"Sunday comes, and with it an invitation to go to church. Again you make the mistake of overdressing. In church you stare at the congregation, and are by no means polite to the clergyman, and pay but little attention to the sermon. When you go out, following the country fashion, the neighbors all stand for a little chat, and some of the young men ask to be introduced to you. Then you make yourself agreeable, and being charmed by the good manners that you have the policy to assume for the time being, they ask permission to call on you. In a short time your callers appear. As it is early evening the veranda is filled with the other people staying in the house, but instead of introducing the young men to the other girls, and forming a jolly party for the evening, you take them off in a corner, devote yourself to entertaining them, and express the wonder audibly, 'Why people, when they see that other people wish to be alone, do not leave them alone.'"

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Those persons who do not need Iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. Try them.

Every slo makes its own hell.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1896.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

283 First St. FRED'K FRICK.

Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Walking is learned by falling.

That tired languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

There is no music for the old, like an old tune.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Owls have their orgies while doves are asleep.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Keeping your eye on Christ, keeps it off the world.

It is strictly an American remedy; home-made and without foreign flavor, we refer to Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

A lie is the devil's attempt to counterfeit the truth.

For sick headache, sick stomach and loss of appetite take Dr. Hull's Pills, the best medicine for the common, every day complaints. 25 cts.

Kind words, like fragrant flowers, are admired by all.

Keep it in the house and it will save you many an anxious moment during the changes of season and weather; we refer to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best remedy for cough and cold.

All Admit It.

"The idea of holding that woman is not simply fitted to enter public life!" she exclaimed. "What is there of more value to one in public life than the art of extemporaneous speaking, and when it comes to speaking extemporaneously—"

"My dear," he interrupted, "your point is well taken. When it comes to speaking extemporaneously man is really only a base imitation."—Chicago Post.

Many a husband is lost in wonder as he reflects that the glowing hand which spanks his children and serves up his cabbage is the very same hand which he used to write sonnets about and which he never kissed without a sense of reverence amounting to rapture.—Roxbury Gazette.

Marble statuary,



statuettes, and ornaments—so delicate, so easily discolored—ought always to be cleaned with Pearline. That will bring back their snowy purity perfectly, and without the least risk of harm. Some of these soaps and other substances that are sold for washing and cleaning would simply ruin them. So with marble mantels, slabs, tables, basins, etc. Clean them with Pearline. Then you won't see them gradually getting yellow or dingy. With almost everything you can wash, there's some point or other that makes Pearline's washing better, as well as easier.

Beware Peddlers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 414

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PORTSMOUTH.

At the annual meeting of the Corporators of Union Cemetery, on Monday evening May 23, the following officers were elected: President Fillmore Coggeshall; vice president, Wm. D. C. Main; secretary, Robert W. Anthony; treasurer and trustee for three years, George B. Coggeshall. Voted that 250 copies of the constitution and by-laws be printed for distribution. Voted to purchase the right, title and interest of Mrs. Jane B. Sisson in the Union Cemetery.

Most of the present week has been very unfavorable for gardener and farmer in their hoeing and cultivating asparagus. A crop that usually has to be cut every day and some twice, has been cut every other day and not a large quantity then.

Dr. Benjamin Green vaccinated seventeen children last Saturday afternoon, most of them from Vaucluse district.

Mr. William Earl Cook has had another shock and has so far rallied that he is said to be in his former condition.

Rev. William H. Butler will hold a Union Service in the Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow evening: Subject "Moses, Lincoln and McKinley."

TIVERTON.

Invitations are out to celebrate on Monday, May 30th, the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Bennett.

Walter Jenkins, a former resident of Tiverton, and son of the late Caleb and Mary Jenkins, died at his home in Baltimore last week. His brother Arthur is also seriously ill. Walter and Arthur Jenkins were grandsons of the late Captain Holder Almy of Punoatest Neck.

Warrants are posted for the annual district town meeting to be held the first Wednesday in June, at 9 a. m., to vote for town officers.

Andrew Whalon, of Fall River, has sold to Hermangelde LeBoeuf, of Tiverton, 22.104 square rods of land, the southerly portion of lot 2 in section D, Indian Grove plan.

Mrs. Ruth D. Gray has received news of the death of her only son, Charles L. Gray, which occurred October 14th. He left Tiverton three years ago as fourth mate of the Grampus, bound for the Arctic. His health failing, he left his vessel last fall to take passage on the Jeanie for San Francisco. The Jeanie was ice-bound with the rest of the Arctic fleet.

The Town Council met Friday as a board of Canvassers in the forenoon at North Tiverton, in the afternoon at the Town Hall.

Harold W. Brown is one of the ten students recently elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society from the junior class at Brown University.

Owing to the wet weather the work on Stone Bridge for the new draw has been delayed some. It is now closed to the public, and market men and others who wish to get from Portsmouth to Tiverton cross over on the Steamer Awashonks or by row boats.

The Board of Assessors met Wednesday at the Town Hall and listened to the complaints of those who had the idea they were overtaxed.

The Charles Howland homestead in Little Compton, purchased a few years since by the late Franklin Gifford, was sold at public auction Tuesday to Albert Peckham, for $2500. The farm contains anywhere from 150 to 175 acres, the land going clear down from the the Main road to the Beach, with a two story dwelling house and other buildings. This sale shows a great contrast to houses in the neighborhood of Stone Bridge (a distance of seven miles) where houses, surrounded with less than one quarter of an acre of land, will sell for $2500 and $3000.

Tiverton is looking very lovely just now in green costume; the foliage of the trees is at perfection, the grass on the meadows bids fair for a handsome crop of hay this summer.

Mr. Charles Macomber, the oldest man in town, residing in the east part of the town, is reported to be seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. James Barker and her son and daughter and Mr. Pember, all of Newport, were the guests of Mrs. Eliza Hambly the early part of this week.

The June Atlantic.

The Atlantic for June gives the place of honor to an editorial discussion and summary, patriotic but judicial, of our War with Spain and After, treating the inherent and irrepressible causes that have led to the inevitable death grapple of the two civilizations, and offering a forecast of the problem which will confront us at the end of the present conflict. Ira Nelson Hollis, Professor of Engineering in Harvard University, follows with a graphic article upon The Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts, in which he discusses and explains the points most generally unknown and most desired to be known as to the nature and elements which make up the fighting powers of a modern navy vessel and the provisions for resistance to attack and injury.

The issue is equally strong as an educational number, and Professor C. Hanford Henderson's New Programme in Education Frederick Burk's Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers, and D. S. Sanford's High School Extension will challenge the attention of every educator and every parent, and provoke ample and vigorous thought and discussion.

The series of Western Sketches is brilliantly continued in The Mountaineers by Rev. Rollin Lynde Hartt, Mr. Spofford devotes his second installment of Reminiscences of some prominent Congressional orators. The Battle of the Strong reaches a critical place where the hero arrives at the parting of the ways in deciding his fate for good or for evil, and his decision is anxiously awaited by all who have followed his fortunes.

A Tammany association has recently passed memorials of regret at the passing of one of its leaders, and in the eulogy are these words: "By his efforts in behalf of others he has succeeded in placing in positions of trust and power many whose lives and talents would have been otherwise lost, to the detriment of the best interests of the community." That is the sort of man before whose sarcophagus all Tammany hats must be removed. He got good jobs for his friends. He was a statesman.

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, pastor, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Our New Church Plan." Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

"JARDINIERES"

at half price.

Were 73-95-1.73-2.25.

Now 38-50-87-113.

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street

COVELL'S BLOCK.

Miss Maude W. Simpson

WILL BE AT THE STORE,

162 BROADWAY,

UNTIL JULY 1,

to settle accounts of A. A. BARKER. All those indebted to him will make payment to her at that place.

All accounts not settled or provided for by JULY 1, 1898, will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

A. A. BARKER.

New Advertisements.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK, OUR GUARANTEE.

Close Inspection

of quality and prices on

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings,

will convince you that we give more for the money than anybody else in town. We're showing the handsomest kind of Men's Business and Dress Suits, at $10, $12 and $15. Suits that fit and give satisfaction.

Model Clothing Co.,

192 & 194 THAMES ST.

Friendly to the U. S.

The St. James Gazette, which has hitherto been bitterly anti American, seems to becoming much more friendly. It says, regarding the disposition to blame America for the slow progress of the war:

"Sailors who know the Pacific and the Carribean seas are well aware that delay is the essence of a naval war. They remember that Nelson found difficulty to discover the Spanish fleet somewhere between Jamaica and Cadiz, and they realize that this slow procession is not interesting. But the presence of the gunboats around the sullen island means that the American officers are getting the range of every gun of the batteries that will later oppose the landing of the troops, just as Nelson did on a similar occasion."

The Westminster Gazette strongly advocates a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "The Americans are not going to step out of their continent without raising a variety of questions which will involve them with the European powers. Their Monroeism, in so far as it relates to South America, is likely to be questioned anew, and a European squeeze is likely to be applied to them from many parts. Therefore, it is highly desirable for them, as well as for us, that there should be a British-American understanding, and it behooves both countries to consider betimes some of the essential business aspects of the matter."

A Limerick tobacconist believed himself to be ruined by a fire that destroyed his shop. The next day he found tins of snuff that had been in the fire. Curiosity prompted him to open the canisters. He found that the action of the flames had materially improved the aroma and pungency of the snuff. The discovery made him very rich.

New Advertisements.

PROVIDENCE FALL RIVER & NEWPORT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after Sunday, May 29,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days, 8 a. m., (May 30 to June 4 inclusive, 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.); Sundays, 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Providence week days, 4 p. m., (7 p. m., May 30), May 30 to June 4 inclusive, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.); Sundays, 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

PRUDENCE AND CONANICUT.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Prudence and Conanicut Parks, daily. Sundays included.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

Sundays, 60c.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and General Manager.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1898.

	Leave						
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 10	10 00	1 20	4 20	7 40	11 15	
Providence, arr	8 55	11 47	3 20	6 15	9 04	....	
Boston	" 10 10	1 15	4 30	7 25	11 00	....	
New York	" 2 06	4 50	7 30	11 00	B	7 00	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

	Leave						
	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
New York	*12 03	....	5 00	10 03	1 02	6 00	
Boston	12 03	6 45	10 03	1 02	3 45	7 00	
Providence	1 23	8 03	11 13	2 13	5 00	8 17	
Newport, arr	5 35	9 45	1 00	4 00	7 00	10 30	
		A. M.	a. m.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

*Washington Express due Harlem River Station, 3:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

†Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

‡Daily.

Parlor Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. H. GOFFIN, Agent, Newport.

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM.

Notice of Applications for Liquor Licenses.

AT A MEETING of the Town Council of the Town of New Shoreham, held Monday, May 23d, 1898, the following named persons made application for liquor licenses of Chapter 142 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said town, viz:

MACOMBER JOHN L.—West side of Water street, so-called, distant therefrom about 50 feet, near Narragansett Hotel.

DODGE WINFIELD S.—East side of Beach road, distant therefrom about 12 feet, near the Old Pier, so called.

MOTT ALTON H.—West side of Ocean avenue, near the new wharf at the New Harbor in said town.

The Town Council of said New Shoreham will be in session at the Town Hall in said town, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by order of the Town Council of New Shoreham.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Council Clerk.

5-21-3w

KENT & SON, PIANOS.

$125 A HIGH GRADE PIANO DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS. Do not pay fancy prices for your pianos. Write us. Send for catalogue.

KENT & SON,

49 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We will sell you a good standard



Typewriter for $25.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO

CUTTER TOWER CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1845.

12 A Milk St., Boston, Mass.

We Have Just Opened a Large Line

—OF—

FLORENTINE

ART NOVELTIES,

WHICH ARE

SURE TO PLEASE.

Call and See Them.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

HAVE YOUR PICTURES OF

Dewey, The Maine, Etc.,

FRAMED HERE.

NEWPORT ART STORE,

1184

Thames Street.

BIDS

Will be Received

for the purchase of machinery now in the building on Long Wharf occupied by T. B. Nason.

Address

WM. B. DENNIS,
L. L. SIMMONS,
or ROBERT S. FRANKLIN.

Sympathizing.

Mrs. DeFadd (who cannot stand the odor of turpentine)—I would have sent for you to have done this cleaning last week, but we have been having the outside of our house painted, and it made us all sick.

Mrs. McScadd (sympathizingly)—Sure, Oi don't wonder. Thim colors is enough to make any one sick.—New York Weekly.

New Advertisement. New Advertisements.

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS

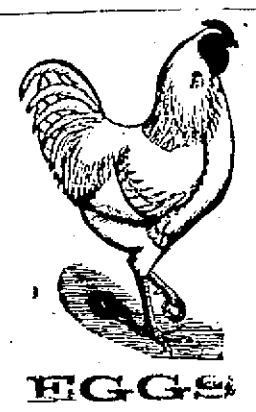
—WE—

Offer our Entire Stock

Regardless of Cost.

It will pay you to anticipate your wants for some time to come.

Peleg Bryer & Son.



EGGS

For Hatching

FROM MY CHOICE

White Wyandottes.

$2 per 13 $5 per 39

My cock scores 93 1-2 points.

Eggs from a cross of W. W. and W. P. Rocks, 50c per 15.

J. ROYAL SANBORN,

Broadway and Powel Ave

NOTICE.

The Stone Bridge between Portsmouth and Tiverton will be closed for purpose of public travel on account of repairs and change of draw, from and after Monday, May 23, 1898, and until further notice.

It is expected that the repairs will be completed and the bridge open for travel again in a week from that date.

COMMISSIONERS OF R. I. STONE BRIDGE, AND NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

5-21

1846.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	$140,943 87
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	453 67
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	25,800 00
Stocks, securities, etc	11,175 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	4,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers	2 510 70
Due from approved reserve agents	14,131 53
Checks, and other cash items	32 75
Exchanges for clearing	872 03
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	613 09
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie 16,283 75	
Legal tender notes 7,900 00	24 818 75
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,750 00
TOTAL	$417,872 56

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	20,700 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	13 375 95
National bank notes outstanding	133,930 00
Due to other national banks	8,160 47
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,036 41
Dividends unpaid	174 00
Individual deposits subject to check	218,016 40
Cashiers' checks outstanding	1,419 50
Bills payable	45,000 00
TOTAL	$647,872 56

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1898.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Dudley Newton, George E. Vernon, Wm. P. Clarke, Directors.

1021
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$245,384 78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	353 76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	11,500 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,000 00
Due from National banks (not reserve Agents)	674 29
Due from approved reserve agents	29,499 61
Checks and other cash items	1,117 87
Notes of other National Banks	1,155 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	236 25
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie 4,500 00	
Legal tender notes 9,823 00	14,323 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,400 00
TOTAL	$493,213 35

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	14,624 30
National bank notes outstanding	106,650 00
Due to other National Banks	80 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	12,167 10
Dividends unpaid	81 00
Individual deposits subject to check	179,597 41
Cashier's checks outstanding	1 465 94
United States deposits	16,910 87
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	32,064 23
TOTAL	$493,243 35

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—E. Mumford Seabury, John S. Langley, Francis S. Barker, Directors.

1355
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	$264,911 46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,492 51
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	17,320 00
Stocks, securities, etc	18,126 75
Banking House, furniture and fixtures	20,569 85
Due from approved reserve agents	14,120 46
Checks and other cash items	6,658 16
Notes of other National Banks	1,426 10
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	721 68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie 13,822 20	
Legal tender notes 1 993 00	15,815 20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	4,500 00
TOTAL	$485,164 19

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses paid	17,139 49
National Bank notes outstanding	89,260 00
Individual deposits subject to check	247,807 65
Demand certificates of deposit	1,207 15
Bills Payable	30,000 00
TOTAL	$485,164 19

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—A. O. Tilts, David Brayman, Edward A. Brown, Directors.

1492.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$258,954 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	692 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	110,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	7,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	31,300 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	6,500 00
Due from State Banks and bankers	2,433 56
Due from approved reserve agents	17,419 02
Checks and other cash items	2,736 25
Notes from other National Banks	2,950 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	623 17
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 12,300 00	
Legal tender notes 2 350 00	16,650 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,950 00
TOTAL	$532,691 05

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,114 81
National Bank Notes outstanding	89,710 00
Dividends unpaid	131 40
Individual deposits subject to check	240 101 84
TOTAL	$532,691 05

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1898.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—William E. Lawton, G. P. Taylor, Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

1532.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 5th, 1898.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	$111,849 36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	315 31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	150,150 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00
Due from National banks (not Reserve Agents)	5,895 25
Due from State Banks and bankers	1 916 43
Due from approved reserve agents	33,113 52
Checks and other cash items	2,659 11
Exchanges for clearing-house	2,271 77
Notes of other National Banks	2,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	360 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie 20,855 10	
Legal tender notes 10,000 00	30,855 10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	719 60
TOTAL	$438,067 17

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	7,180 49
National bank notes outstanding	90 000 00
Due to other National banks	3,078 24
Individual deposits subject to check	212,603 95
Certified checks	167 19
Cashier's checks outstanding	312 00
TOTAL	$468,567 77

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss

I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Frederick Tompkins Angus McLeod, J. W. Horton Directors.

AN

Exceptional Opportunity.

An excellent little

UPRIGHT PIANO

in good repair for $10. $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.

JOHN VARS,

126 Thames street.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Owners and Keepers of Dogs.

THE LAST DAY for issuing licenses for dogs—males at one dollar and fifteen cents and females at five dollars and fifteen cents—is SATURDAY, April 30, 1898.

During the month of May one dollar additional will be charged; and beginning with June 1, 1898, every owner or keeper of a dog without license will be liable to a fine of TEN DOLLARS, for every dog not licensed.

PARDON S. HAULL, Chief of Police.

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS. 4-30

IN HUB MARKETS.

Butter Follows Other Necessaries In Advancing.

Improvement In Quality Warranted It—Buyers Hesitated at First—Selfness In the Attitude of Holders of Eggs—State of the Cereals.

Boston, May 25.—Receivers were firm Tuesday at 16½ cents for the best western creamery in ash tubs and assorted size spruce. Buyers hesitated for awhile, but it soon became evident that they could not get the right kind for less, and fair purchases were made on that basis. Where the quality was not strictly fine a little lower figure was accepted, and 16 to 16½ cents may be quoted, but the outside took the lead. Ladies and imitations are a little more plentiful, with sales at 15 to 15 cents.

The finest New York and New Hampshire creamery in tubs was generally held at 17 cents, and some sales were made to the trade at that price, but most of the large buyers did not want to pay more than 16½ cents, the same as western. In most cases the late western receipts were as good as northern, and taken in preference at any difference in price. The quotations for northern may therefore be given at 16½ to 17 cents, with inside figure ruling for the day. There was considerable looking around for boxes, and sales were at 17½ to 18 cents, most buyers getting what they wanted at 17½ to 17¾ cents, but holders of the fancy makes were firm at 18 cents.

These prices indicate an advance of 1 cent on the finest stock, and the movement in quality would warrant a portion of this rise. With sales in the north at 16 cents, and in the west at 16½ cents, a rate here of 16½ to 17 cents is not unreasonable.

Although the storing price is 1 cent higher than last year, the indications are that it will be maintained, as western and Canadian dealers seem to be quite anxious to secure supplies. Dealers here do not seem to be in a hurry to buy largely for future use, as they think they will do fully as well to wait for a week or two longer, but there will be enough of them to take the butter at a price on a parity with other places. The high price of grain has no doubt some influence on the butter market, but the principal reason for the start now is small stocks at all leading points, and the desire of dealers in the west to secure supplies of grabs make as soon as they can. When these buyers are filled up, and if the make is as large as it is expected to be through June, there may be some easing up in price, but every person must be his own judge on this matter. It would not be safe for the writer to make any positive prediction. Conditions and circumstances are liable to arise at home and abroad which in a short time would work great changes.

CHEESE, EGGS AND POTATOES.

The old stock of cheese is cleaning up well at 9 cents, with an occasional fancy lot at a higher rate. New is selling in small lots at 7½ to 8½ cents, as to quality.

For the best western eggs 12 cents were obtained, and very few choice lots could be bought for less. Eastern fresh ruled at 12 to 12¾ cents. Receipts for the week were 24,652 cases, against 25,503 cases the previous week, and 27,588 cases the corresponding week last year. The stock in cold storage amounts to 113,779 cases, against 89,627 cases same time last year, an increase of 24,252 cases.

Choice marrow pea rule at $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel. Extra yellow eyes are steady at $1.50 to $1.60, and red kidneys at $2.10 to $2.30.

The market has been fairly supplied with potatoes, and prices have ruled steady. Eastern hebrons sold at 85 to 90 cents, and green mountains at 95 to $1 per bushel. Small lots of new southern are arriving, and selling at $3 to $4 per barrel.

THE CEREALS.

Trading in flour does not improve and prices are uncertain. Spring wheat patents at $6.75@7.75; spring wheat clears at $5.25@6; spring wheat straights at $6.25@7; winter wheat patents at $6.75@7.25; winter wheat straights at $6.20@7, and winter wheat clears at $6@6.75 per bbl, as to quality.

Corn meal lower at 87@92c per bag and $1.90@1.95 per bbl. Oatmeal steady at $4.90@5.15 for cut and $4.50@4.75 for rolled and ground. Granulated and bolted meal at $2.40@2.60. Rye flour at $3@4.25 per bbl. Graham flour at $4.25@6, as to quality.

The local demand for spot oats is dull and prices are weak and lower. Fancy barley on the track is not quoted at over 38c per bushel, and sales of No. 2 and No. 3 clipped have been made at 36½@37c, with rejected white at 36c, and no grade at 35½c per bush. Shippers make free offerings of 36 to 38 lbs clipped to arrive at 36½@36¾c, and of 38 to 40 lbs at around 37c per bush.

Hay is steady for choice at $16.17 per ton. The medium and low grades are dull at $8 to $13 per ton. Rye straw is quiet at $9@10. Oat straw at $7@7.50 per ton.

Bran is quoted at $15@15.25 for spring and $16.75@17 for winter. Middlings range from $15 for spring up to $18.50 for winter. Mixed feed at $16.75@18. Red dog flour at $21.50. Cotton seed meal at $21.75@22 per ton, to arrive. Ground wheat at $17.25.

Tallow is also firmer, with tallow oil firm: Bulk tallow, 4@4¼c; tallow oil, 4@4¾c.

New York, May 26.—Tallow firmer. City, 4@4⅛c; country, 3¾@4⅛c, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The beef situation is claimed to be pretty firm, and yet the arrivals here have been a good deal increased, and the stocks on hand are sufficient for the wants of a more lively trade than has been found for many ways. Quotations are about steady. For the week the arrivals of beef have been 162 cars for Boston and 142 cars for export, a total of 304 cars; preceding week, 157 cars for Boston and 109 cars for export, a total of 266 cars; same week a year ago, 158 cars for Boston and 126 cars for export, a total of 284 cars.

The mutton market has continued easy, under full arrivals and trade that has been taking only moderate quantities. Veals are quiet, and continue easy in price.

X-Ray to Determine Sex.

Another new use of the X-ray has recently been discovered. Much difficulty has been experienced in distinguishing the masculine from the feminine silk cocoon, and the distinction is important, as the former yields more silk. The female cocoon contains many unripe eggs, rich in mineral salts. The dark shade produced by them denotes the sex.